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CLEVELAND'S DAY OF REST

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS WIFE REMAIN UNDER THE VILAS ROOF.

Great Crowds of Madison People Who Expected the Party to Go to Church Are Disappointed—The Reception in the Twin Cities—The Postmaster-General to Go Along—His Boom Not a Success—He Is Criticised Sharply and Is Making More Enemies than Friends.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Madison was religious today, so much so that it caused a great deal of comment. There have been times in the history of the city when difficulty has been experienced in filling the churches, or any one of them, but today a great number of people arose earlier than is their custom to be present at devotional exercises. It was an unwonted proceeding, and was made doubly remarkable because the sky was overcast and the weather far from promising. Of course the reason for it all lay in the fact that the crowd felt confident that the President would go to church. That shows how foolish crowds will be. The rector of the church said yesterday that he had received no intimation that the President would attend, and no announcement had been sent out from Col. Vilas' residence concerning it, but in spite of all the people persisted in believing that everything was arranged and that the stories given out were for the purpose of deceiving them. This belief was probably engendered by the attacks of various papers on the Rev. Fayette Durlin and his parishioners, in which they persisted in saying that the harvest-home festival decorations were solely for the benefit of the President and his wife.

The injustice of these attacks and the falsity of the statements were made apparent today when the President failed to attend. The fact of the matter is, the President and his wife did not arise until about 10:30 o'clock, and were just sitting down to breakfast at Col. Vilas' residence when the sermon was beginning. The crowd, however, was on hand at church. It began to arrive at 9 o'clock, and by 10 o'clock the crowd filled the sidewalks around the church doors, waiting for admission, while across the street another large crowd was stationed, waiting, not to enter, but merely to see the President and Mrs. Cleveland drive up. The pews within the church were reserved for the regular pewholders until 11:15 o'clock, and then the general public were admitted. Five minutes after that time every pew was occupied to its fullest capacity, and the isles were filled with people standing. The crowd was not a mannerly one. It had no eyes for the decorations of the church, but gazed constantly toward the door. People in the seats were continually turning around and people in the aisles kept their heads turned most of the time. Then they kept whispering words of encouragement to each other as the time wore away. At one time they thought that their anticipations were to be realized. Mrs. W. F. Vilas and Mrs. Levi B. Vilas entered, but the Presidential party was not behind them.

The disappointed ones feel that they have been swindled. Moreover, they do not hesitate to say so, and have been grumbling about it all day. There is dissatisfaction all around, but the President does not come in for any of it. Every one realizes that he is Col. Vilas' exclusive guest here, that Col. Vilas managed everything, and consequently they vent their spite on him. They say he could just as well as not have stated definitly whether the President would attend church. It was a mere matter of asking him if he cared to go, and the question was so important a one that the favorit Cabinet officer should not have been afraid to put it to the President. The church people themselves got no more satisfaction from him than did the public.

Tonight the church was again filled, and people were coming in and going out all the time during the service, to the great inconvenience of the congregation and pastor. A great many thought that there was a chance of the President being there, but they were again disappointed. He did not come. Indeed, he made today a day of genuine rest, and spent the whole day indoors. He did not rise until late, and then, with the exceptionof a dinner, at which were present only the various members of the Vilas family in this city, devoted himself entirely to rest. The dinner took place at 4 o'clock and places were laid for twelve. The fishing trip of yesterday, when all ceremony and formality were laid aside, and the complete rest today have made a new man of the President, and he will start for St. Paul tomorrow at 9 a. m. greatly refreshed and thoroughly prepared for the balance of his trip.

VILAS AND HIS BOOM.

He Will Go to St. Paul with the President—He Makes More Enemies than Friends.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—It has been decided that Col. and Mrs. Vilas will proceed from here with the Presidential party, according to all reports, and of course that means that the Postmaster-General's boom is to be a feature, and an important one, of the trip through the Northwest. If it be not more successful than here it will be time lost. Col. Vilas has made more enemies than friends during the President's stay, and he was never very popular here. The people of Madison believed that the trip through Wisconsin was to be made in the interest of Col. Vilas, and now they are sure of it, and evidently not favorably impressed, either. They tell a story of the President's fishing excursion yesterday, and claim that it has a very excellent moral, in which is included a warning to the President. While the Presidential party were fishing near Merrill's Springs Clifford Merrill put off in a boat to take them to the Rex Magnus club-house for the banquet there. He got the President and Col. Daniel Lamont safely into the boat, and then tried to get Postmaster-General Vilas in; but Vilas was awkward and in getting in stepped on the edge of the boat, nearly capsizing it. As it was, the boat was half filled with water, and the President would surely have been thrown out if Merrill had not moved quickly to the opposit side of the boat and righted it. The warning usually added to the story is to the effect that if the President is not careful Vilas will sink the Presidential boat in endeavoring to get in beside his chief.

The truth of the matter is that Vilas was too exclusive when he was exclusive, and too general when he was general, during the Presidential stay. With such a distinguished guest it was impossible to give the small dinners and receptions that he did without creating great dissatisfaction, especially when no large reception at all was given for the better class of people. The reception at his residence last night was ostensibly a small reception, but in reality it was not. Society people say that if Col. Vilas wanted them to meet President Cleveland invitations should have been extended to them as was done in other cities; that he could not expect them to go and stand in line with all the hoodlums in the city, and that the mere announcement that the reception was to be a swell one would not make it one if the attendance was not restricted by invitations. Consequently they one and all declined to be present last night, and the reception was a dismal failure. Perhaps it was an intentional slight of a class of citizens, perhaps it was not; at any rate the effect has been to make the Cabinet officer exceedingly unpopular with them, and the stay in Madison has resulted in anything but benefit to his political aspirations. A little wiser management might have resulted better, although at best he is not a popular man in Madison.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland were invited several times to attend the Madison Club, but invariably declined, evidently fearing that they might be compelled to meet some of the ostracized correspondents there. Col. Lamont and W. S. Bissell, however, ventured in for a few moments tonight. Col. Lamont did not go to Chicago last night, as he intended, but remained in Madison.

In connection with the lavish hospitality extended to the press here a little story has leaked out that it is of interest as showing the general feeling in the city concerning the Vilas Vice-Presidental boom. When arrangements were being made for the President's reception every one was asked to subscribe on the theory that it was to be a non-political affair, but a number would not swallow that tale. They said they were convinced that the stop-over here was more of a political affair than it was anything else, and they declined to contribute anything. They were willing to show loyalty to the President in any and every way, but they did not feel called upon to put their hands in their pockets to foster Col. Vilas' political ambitions. Then some one suggested that there would be a great many press representatives traveling in the wake of the Presidential party, and that they could be entertained without fear of there being anything of a political nature about it. The scheme was no sooner broached than it was accepted, and every man reached down in his pocket to help defray the expenses. They said that they were not niggardly, but that they simply objected to paying out money for the political advancement of a man they did not favor. The consequence was that the correspondents were as well, if not better, taken care of than the President. The Madison Club gave up its handsome club-house to them, and an elaborate luncheon was spread there for them all the time; the use of the billiard-rooms was given them and a number of other rooms were fitted up for writing. Then today they were all taken over to dine with Rex Magnus, the genial man with whom the President dined yesterday, and he was quite as cordial to the press as to the Chief Executive of the Nation. In addition to the repast he furnished them with the steam yacht Mendota to take them over and bring them back, and also with a band to supply them with music. Al Skeels, proprietor of the Park Hotel, gave them an elaborate fish dinner, with liquids of all kinds in profusion. And all this because Madisonians as a rule do not favor Col. Vilas' boom, and none realize better than they that this was intended for a boom.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Elaborate Preparations for the Reception of the Visitors—A Parade by Night.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—With the exception of a few minor details all preparations for the elaborate reception of President Cleveland and wife are completed. Given a fair day, St. Paul will see such a crowd as never before gathered within her limits, and President and Mrs. Cleveland will have a reception that will compare with those in other cities, past or future. All day yesterday the committees were busily preparing for the event. Carpenters were placed at work at the reviewing stand at Bridge Square and decorators were busy putting finishing touches on buildings along the line of march. The arches at the square have been added to and changed, and the change has resulted in improvement. The anchor that surmounted the double arch at Cedar street during the fair week illumination will again be lighted and the motto "Our President," made of incandescent electric lights, will be the chief feature of the illumination.

Yesterday afternoon a joint session of the Citizens' Committee and the Common Council was held and resulted in perfecting the following plans: The President and party will arrive at the Union Depot on a special train over the Milwaukee Road at 5:30 p. m., and will be welcomed by President Kerr of the City Council and Ald. Cullen, Dowlan, Sanborn, Bryant, and Hamm. At the same time a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns will be fired, and for the security of the public the firing will be done from Dayton's Bluff or over the river in the Sixth Ward. It appears that all the guns of the State battery and Fort Snelling were taken to Chicago during the recent military encampment, and have not yet been returned. But there will be a Presidential salute if, as, P. H. Kelly suggested, "we have to use an anvil." The party will then be escorted to carriages that are to be in waiting, the Presidential vehicle being what is known as a five-light landau, and will be drawn by four gray horses. The party will then be driven to the Ryan by way of Third and Robert streets, where Mayor Smith and other members of the City Council and Reception Committee will be in waiting. The Mayor will deliver a brief address, after which the party will be escorted to the main parlor on the second floor, and formally left in the hands of the Reception Committee until the hour for the parade. The parlors and private apartments of the guests have been tastefully decorated with plants, pictures, and bits of bric-à-brac by the women guests of the house. A private supper will be served, and but little time is afforded for more than this refreshment.

The parade will begin at 7:30. The several companies of the First Regiment M. N. G., under command of Col. W. F. Bend, which will be drawn up in line in front of the Sixth street entrace to the hotel, will then be given the word to march and move down Sixth street to Sibley, followed by the President and invited guests in carriages. At Sibley street the procession will turn down Third street and at Thirdwill head for Bridge square, passing between double rows of carnival clubs that will be lined on each side of the roadway. Here is where the visitors are expected to express unbounded admiration and astonishment on the scene before them. A clear view of all the street illuminations will be afforded them from this point, and the picturesque costumes of the snowshoe and toboggan clubs will add novel zest to the occasion.

Moving up Third street a halt will be called at Bridge square where the Governor and staff, members of the Council, and Reception Committee, together with a number of women whose names have not yet been announced, will be found in waiting to assist in the review. The party will dismount from their carriages and take places on the stand, which will accommodate about forty persons. The Carnival Clubs and other organizations will pass in front, turning up Wabasha street, and will form in line along Broadway as a body-guard.

The public reception will be held from 9:30 till 11:30 p. m., and in order that as many as possible may meet the President and his wife policemen will be stationed every few feet to assist tardy visitors in giving way to others. Col. A. F. Rockwell, U. S. A., has been made master of ceremonies, and the entire details of the reception are under his direction. Tuesday morning the President and his wife will be driven about the city in the forenoon and will leave for Minneapolis at 12 o'clock.

At Minneapolis the General Committee of Arrangements for the reception of President Cleveland had another meeting at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. Nearly all the members were present. Charles H. Davis was selected as Chairman of the Committee of Colored Citizens in place of Mr. Marshall, who was compelled to decline on account of business engagements. Mayor Ames announced the reception of a telegram from Capt. Shade, dated at Camp Sheridan, Chicago. He reported that he would be on hand to fire the artillery salute at Minneapolis Tuesday in honor of the President's arrival. The appointment of a committee to extend invitations to prominent citizens to seats of honor at the Exposition Building on that day gave rise to a protracted discussion. The duty was finally assigned to the following special committee: Judge Isaac Atwater, G. M. Loring, H. T. Black, Charles H. Davis, A. T. Ankeny, and Ald. Clough and Hanson. Secretary Cooley stated that an imperfect program had been published, but the publication was a breach of trust and unauthorized. The official program will not be published until Tuesday morning, when it will appear in all the daily papers. The Executive Committee and Marshal P. B. Winston were authorized to make suitable arrangements in regard to reception at the depot, the march, salutes, etc. The Presidential party will arrive at the Milwaukee depot at 12:25 Tuesday and will be escorted to the West Hotel, where luncheon will be served. After luncheon the President and citizens will drive about the city under escort of twenty mounted policemen, and will return in time to leave the West for the Exposition Building at 3 p. m.

England Favors a Fishery Commission.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 9.—J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, arrived here from England today. He says that the Fishery Commission is looked upon favorably in London and that Joseph Chamberlain is the best man that could be selected.

Canadian Officials to Visit Chicago.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Five Aldermen and a large number of private citizens left last night for Chicago by special car. The Aldermen go to get points on civic matters.

KING OF THE ANARCHISTS.

CHICAGO REDS MADE CAPTIVE BY TRAIN'S SILLY BOMBAST.

The "Psycho" Crank and Philosopher Harangues a Mixed Audience at the Princess Theatre in the Afternoon and Again in the Evening—His Defense of the Anarchists Loudly Cheered—His Evening Speech More Quiet—Dire Predictions About Chicago—Amusing Interruptions.

George Francis Train opened his campaign in Chicago at the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon before a highly-appreciative audience. About 600 were in the large hall when Train entered. Nearly all the leading Socialists and Anarchists were present and greeted the celebrated crank with a cheer. Train was neatly dressed in a well-fitting broadcloth suit, with patent-leather shoes. A large bouquet of flowers was jauntily worn on his coat and he carried two black pasteboard boxes in his arms. He was accompanied by Mr. Devine of the *Western Newsman* and Mr. Shahinian. "I have the pleasure of introducing George Francis Train," said Mr. Shahinian.

Stepping close to the front with quick, nervous strides, Mr. Train said: "I hold in my hands two boxes sent me from New York City. I have a suspicion that they contain dynamite. Mr. Devine, will you be kind enough to open them. Ah! bouquets and fruit for the reporters. These are the boys who talk to 60,000,000 of people, and I always treat them well. Did you ever see a cleverer set of boys? They all took a bath with me yesterday, and it did them good."

After distributing the bouquets, amid the laughter of the crowd, Train suddenly turned and commenced a rambling talk, lasting an hour and a half. His speech was much more connected than his writings are. It was a curious mixture of bombast, eloquence, rhetoric, history, fiction, anecdote, and insanity. He caught the audience from the first word spoken and retained their strictest attention until the close of his talk. Train is a rapid talker, with a wonderful command of language. He walks constantly back and forth while talking, and indulges in the most extravagant gesticulation when desirous of emphasizing a point. He commenced by congratulating himself that so large an audience was present in spite of the fact that the papers had announced him for four different halls at the same time.

"You remember the Duke's motto," said Train, after charging that the press had tried to keep him away from Chicago. "He said, 'I am here.' I am here to see that justice is done. They cannot fight against the Universal, and I am the Universal. This is the situation: Here are 50,000,000 people at the base of a mountain. They meet each other and say, 'How do you do?' 'It is a fine day,' etc. How do you do what? I ask. Certainly it is a fine day. Earthquakes, cyclones, avalanches, and famine, perhaps, but it is of course a fine day. What do such people know? Here is a mountain," and the speaker chalked a triangle upon a blackboard and scrawled a lot of circles around the base to represent 50,000,000 people. "Huxley and Tyndall are here," said Train, indicating a point one-third the way up the slope. "They cannot see the top of the mountain and know nothing of what's on the other side. Ignorance is always wise. Huxley don't know enough to drive a pair of jackasses tandem on a straight road. Emerson was a little higher up, but could not see over the top. Here I am 58 years old and younger than at 20. I have discovered the fountain of perpetual youth, for which Ponce de Leon searched in vain. I renounced animal food, which means death. I was born on top of the mountain. I did not realize it at the time and wandered around the earth searching for my ideal for the universe. At last I looked in the mirror and found it. People don't know what is in them; do not realize their capabilities. There is not one of those reporters but that has more brains than the heads of their papers. Put that down, boys, and you will get your salaries raised.

"Therefore, being born on top of the mountain, I saw that you could not hang seven men in Chicago for committing no crime. [Wild applause.] Jay Gould is in this conspiracy, and is using the howl it has raised to cover his tracks. They will never hang them. I have come to Chicago for the purpose of telling you your rights as American citizens. I taught them a lesson in New York City. I said that no policeman could come into my hall unless he paid his admission at the door. They paid. They came to the realization of the fact that they are the paid servants of the people and not their masters. [Applause.]

"I am going to stay right here. All in favor of my living in Chicago say aye. [Loud yells and cheers.] It is unanimously carried. Here are seven yards of local newspaper comment upon the arrival of a crazy man in Chicago. Here is the result of the bath. I desire to apologize to the reporters if anything I have said should be construed against their cleanliness. I simply took that method of showing them and the public, whose representatives they are, that I was sound physically. I have come to Chicago for the purpose of starting the *Daily Anarchist*. I crammed Herr Most down the throat of the New York labor people. When I started there Herr Most was uppermost among the Socialists there. After I had spoken his talk seemed tame and insipid. I told them, and I tell you, that if these seven Socialists hang, I will lead 20,000,000 workingmen against Chicago and cut the throats of the men who so foully murdered them." [Long continued applause.]

Then the speaker boasted of his achievements, winding up with saying that unless the newspapers of Chicago treated him with respect he would prove that they stole the money out of the fire fund with which they built their newspaper palaces.

"Did not Harrison stand beside Bonfield and say that everything was quiet and all right at the haymarket on the night of the riot? 'Why,' said Harrison, 'there is nothing inflammatory here; we had better go home.' And he went home. Bonfield, in the pursuit of fame, made an attack upon the peaceable meeting. Some one threw a bomb and the world made a new discovery. They learned that a man could carry in his vest pocket a little instrument that would kill nineteen men out of twenty-five. That discovery means that from now on war is abolished. And now they propose that seven men who have committed no crime shall be hanged for the purpose of covering up the crimes of the boodlers. [Wild yells and applause.] Seven men are to be hung as accessories to a principal who is unknown and has never been found. Do you think that the Supreme Court of the United States will hold that to be good law? Never. Let us find a parallel case. Years ago in California my friend, Denis Kearney, led a crusade against the Chinese. Forty Chinamen were murdered in cold blood. Was Kearney, McDonald, the editors of the San Francisco papers, and the other instigators of the damnable murder held as accessories to the crime? No. Carter Harrison and the 400 police who were led against the haymarket meeting are as much accessories as the seven men in jail. Every Knight of Labor, trade-unionist, and workingman who sympathizes with the cause of labor should be held as accessory to the crime and hanged as such. All those in favor of hanging all Chicago say aye. [Chorus of ayes.] It is unanimously carried.

"Supposing I had been at the haymarket and had uttered inflammatory language. Supposing they had arrested me? [A voice, "They would have shot you."] Is there anything in the Constitution of the United States against using inflammatory language? All those in favor of using inflammatory language whenever they feel like it signify the same by saying aye. It is carried. Ah, the police have entered your house and discovered a red flag. Now they have you. It is a great discovery. Possibly it might have been like the red bandana that Senator Thurman has waved for forty years. A red flag. Is there anything in the Constitution of the United States that prohibits a man having a red flag in his house? All in favor of the red flag say aye. [Several hundred ayes and one no.] Well, my negative friend, I don't know but I agree with you. The United States flag is good enough for me, and as the recognized head of the Socialists and Anarchists of the United States I shall have no more red flag. The police have found a rifle, shot-gun, and sword. A great discovery! Is there anything in the Constitution of the United States that prohibits a man from owning a rifle, shotgun, or sword? No, sir. The Constitution specifically states that that right shall never be abridged. [Loud cheers.] All in favor of rifles and swords say aye. It is carried."

Here Train discovered a man looking in at a window near the roof on the west side of the hall. He was standing on the roof of an adjoining frame house. "Come in, my friend," said the orator, checking his wild harangue. "Come around the front way and the door tender will let you in."

"This is my house," said the person addressed, a man with gray hair and a well-worn suit of clothes, "and I can hear very well where I am."

"You stay right where you are," said Train, "and if the police molest you let me know and I will attend to them. A man's house is his castle, and the man who invades it does so at his peril."

When the confusion and laughter had ceased Train continued:

"The police have now made a startling discovery. They have found some bombs. All those in favor of bombs say aye. It is carried. [Wild applause and laughter.] I will leave it to the reporters if I haven't talked long enough. All in favor of coming again tonight say aye."

The meeting broke up amid wild applause and cheers for Train.

Several hundred crowded around the speaker and tried to shake hands with him. He refused to shake hands with any one, claiming that it would deprive him of his psychological powers. Niña Van Zandt came forward and was recognized by Train, who mounted a table and said:

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to introduce to you Mrs. Niña Spies. All those who, in case the Supreme Court refuses to liberate her husband, August Spies, will follow me to the County Jail and help to liberate him will signify by saying aye.

A wild Anarchist yell, such as has not been heard in Chicago for a year, was the answer given the daring or crazy orator. The crowd gave cheer after cheer for Train, Spies, Parsons, and the other Anarchists. Train was surrounded by the crowd, who tacitly crowned him the King of the Anarchists. A dozen or more detectives and officers in citizen's clothes made no move, and seemed dazed at the recklesness of the man who had thrown down the gauntlet to the police force and authorities. Socialists and Anarchists who have not smiled for months went out of the hall with a new light in their eyes and congratulated each other that a new apostle had arisen. The general opinion among those interviewed was that Train was not insane but was engaged in some deep-laid scheme. "If he is insane," said a well-known and of late a very cautious leader, "there is method in his madness. He can talk straight enough if he wants to, and utters his meaningless phrases for some purpose and effect."

Train delivered his second lecture before an audience of 500 at the Princess Theatre last night. His speech was less radical than the afternoon discourse. Lieut. Wilson and several police officers were present in uniform. Before the lecture Train had a private talk with Lieut. Wilson and promised that nothing should be said derogatory to the police. In the course of his rambling talk he demonstrated by blackboard diagrams that Chicago and New York City would eventually be buried beneath the waters of the great lakes, and advised the citizens of Chicago to buy boats in anticipation of this emergency.

An exciting incident occurred when the speaker offered to answer any question from the audience. An unknown man asked Train's opinion of the Merritt Conspiracy bill. The lecturer denounced the law, and promised that it should be repealed at the next session of the Legislature. The man who propounded the question then commenced an insulting tirade against the police, calling them curs, loafers, and disreputable characters. "Sit down," roared Train, starting towards the speaker in a threatening manner. "I will have no such talk in this building. You know nothing of the life of a policeman. The target of every desperado, the policeman carries his life in his hands. They are generally brave men and should not be held individually responsible for obeying the commands of brutal and designing superior officers. I shall see that their salaries are raised. All in favor say aye."

The audience was not unanimous on this question. The man who started the row tried to speak again but was hissed down. L. S. Oliver, President of the Amnesty Association, asked if it looked reasonable that the convicted Anarchists would have risked their lives by standing within a few feet of where the bomb was thrown. Train commenced by making a historical reference to George the Third, and wound up by saying: "The Anarchists were miserable cowards. They should have thrown a hundred bombs if they had them, and are now trying to excuse themselves for the one that was thrown. Of course they did not throw it. It remained for a Pinkerton man to show them how."

Train closed by announcing that the following evening he would lecture upon the reason why the Chicago bankers demanded the death of the Anarchists, and promised to demonstrate that the country is on the verge of the greatest panic in the history of the world.

HE HAS NO PROPERTY IN OMAHA.

An Absurd Statement—Sympathy Expressed for the Anarchists.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The statement in some of the Chicago papers that George Francis Train has a million dollars of property in this city is absurd. He once bought considerable real estate from Herman Hountz, giving mortgages as security, but Hountz was forced to foreclose the mortgages.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Trades Assembly of Western Pennsylvania at a largely attended meeting last night passed a resolution demanding a new trial for the condemned Anarchists at Chicago on the ground that they had not had a fair trial, and that, therefore, their conviction was illegal.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The London Radical clubs are making arrangements to hold a general meeting to urge another trial of the Chicago Anarchists and to consider the advisability of sending a delegation to America to speak in behalf of the condemned men. Several Radical clubs, at meetings today, adopted resolutions condemning the sentences.

EMMA ABBOTT DEFENDS THE STAGE.

She Makes a Spirited Reply to a Minister in His Own Church.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The announcement that the Rev. Warren A. Candler, pastor of McKendree Church, would preach a sermon on theatre-going attracted a very large audience at the morning service today. Mr. Candler, who was recently appointed to the pastorate of the church, is also associate editor of the Nashville *Christian Advocate*. After speaking in a general way about the duties of Christians, he argued that the church member who dances or attends theatres violates his baptismal vows. He referred to the character of actors and playwrights in general, and argued that the tendency of the stage is vicious. He scored church members for attending the theatre, and spoke incidentally of their presence at the new Vendome Theatre during the last week. Miss Emma Abbott and her opera company opened this place of amusement last Monday night and concluded their engagement last night. Mr. Candler, who did not mention the name of Miss Abbott in his discourse, intimated that if he were to continue in charge of McKendree Church the members who attended theatres would have to chose between the two.

He had scarcely closed his remarks when Miss Emma Abbott, an unobserved listener, rose from her seat at the rear of the church and said that as a member of the theatrical profession she would like to reply to the strictures of Mr. Candler upon the theatre. The appearance of Miss Abbott upon the floor produced such suppressed excitement as was never before witnessed in that edifice. All eyes were turned upon the opera-singer, and in every part of the house necks were craned to obtain a view of the excited speaker. Perhaps no one was more astonished than the pastor, who was not aware that Miss Abbott was in the audience. Miss Abbott said she had been on the stage seventeen years and during all that time had endeavored to lead the life of a Christian woman. She admitted there were bad men and women in the theatrical profession, but pointed to a long list of people who not only adorned the profession, but humanity as well. She said in answer to the criticism of Mr. Candler upon the portrayal of the holy passion of love and the flippant saying of prayers on the stage that when she made a prayer upon the boards the language came from her heart. Her appearance showed much suppressed indignation, but her words were very clear and distinct, and were heard by all present. She declared that her life was as free from blame as that of any living woman. In all the operas of the last week to which the minister referred there was no impure or improper thought. The great lights of the stage, such as Jenny Lind, Modjeska, Albani, and countless others, had been good women, model wives and mothers. She defied any one to say that aught had ever been said against the fair fame of Emma Abbott.

When Miss Abbott resumed her seat the congregation waited in breathless silence for the pastor's reply.

Mr. Candler, when he had recovered from his surprise, merely said: "She is a lady, and I have no reply to make. Her remarks, however, would have been more suited to the theatre than the church." The audience applauded and the benediction was pronounced after special prayer for good members of the profession.

During the day, as the affair became known, a great many ladies who had met Miss Abbott socially called on her and commended her spirited defense of herself and her profession.

AMMI BALDWIN PEACHES.

THE CASHIER OF THE FIDELITY BANK TELLS HOW IT WAS WRECKED.

Only Harper and Miss Holmes, His Pretty Assistant, Cognizant of the True State of Affairs—The Other Officials' Duties Purely Perfunctory—None of Them Permitted to Know Anything About Financial Transactions—No One Allowed to Examine the Books.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The interest in the recent Fidelity Bank failure was revived today by the publication of the confession of Ammi Baldwin, late cashier of the broken bank. When Harper and Hopkins were thrown into jail Baldwin gave bond and has been at liberty ever since. On this account the public have almost lost sight of him. In some manner it became bruited about recently that Mr. Baldwin had made a confession, and that he had told some wonderful things concerning the management of the Fidelity Bank. A thorough investigation of this matter has been made within the last few days. Instead of a confession it has been learned that Mr. Baldwin has made a statement of not only his connection with the bank, but of some things which have occurred within the last few years, and which cannot but excite the profoundest feelings as far as he is concerned. In some manner it became understood that he had made a written statement of his condition either to the United States authorities or to his attorneys. There has been much whispering about upon 'Change and in the different banking institutions of this city as to what this statement really consisted of. All sorts of rumors have been prevalent. It has been intimated that he made some startling disclosures. From what can be learned from all sources, and putting this and that together, Mr. Baldwin's statement to his attorneys must have been most sensational. It appears that the claim of Mr. Harper made at the Dayton Jail in regard to a certain agreement drawn up and signed by Joe Wilshire, George Wilshire, Truman B. Handy, the firm of Chatfield & Woods, and Harper himself, in regard to the payment of $2,000 to Baldwin by each one for his silence after his discovery of the raid which had been made upon the Third National Bank by the wheat speculators interested in the Handy Chicago wheat deal, is probably true. At that time Mr. George Wilshire was President of the bank, Baldwin was cashier, and Mr. Hopkins also filled a high position. William Woods and Mr. Harper were directors. This matter had been touched upon to some extent heretofore, but it is not generally known how close a call the Third National Bank had at that time. The bank figured very largely in the July (1881) wheat deal in Chicago. Instead of having on hand at the close of business the evening of July 26 about $1,000,000 in cash, in round numbers, there was only about $1,600. This condition of affairs was the cause of sending on to Chicago two of the directors of the bank. They left the evening of July 26. By 10 o'clock the next morning they telegraphed the bank from Chicago that they had succeeded in raising a sufficient amount of money to bridge over the existing trouble. Three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars had been collected, and before 11 o'clock that immense sum was telegraphed the bank, thus preventing a collapse and heading off one of the most decided failures ever imminent in banking circles in this city. Other directors than those mentioned knew nothing about the condition of the bank at that time, and Mr. Baldwin's statement will now appear to them in the nature of a great surprise. It was in the succeeding deal, where the same clique sold short, that Mr. Baldwin's brother, then paying teller of the Third National Bank, embezzled $18,000 of the funds of the Third National Bank. This it was that made Mr. Baldwin a servant to the caprices of Harper and that clique. Desirous of covering up the shortcomings of a brother, he mortgaged his own home and made himself liable to Harper for the balance necessary to cover up the deficit. From that time on, notwithstanding his objection, he was rendered a slave to their desires. This portion of the story is told by Mr. Baldwin in a manner that could not but excite the utmost feeling. His brother, led by the pretensions of those about him, and feeling the lack of wealth and its comforts, had become an embezzler. The deal would be successful, he thought, and within a few days he would be able to return to the vaults the money he had abstracted. But the deal failed. His brother was an embezzler, and, heartbroken, he called upon Ammi and made the startling disclosure. Ammi said nothing at the time, only promising to do all he possibly could to cover up the shortcomings of his brother. He succeeded, but in doing so laid himself open to Harper and Harper's friends by borrowing from them the amount necessary to make up the deficit. The result is only too well known. It has frequently been hinted at but never until this time has it become really known that Theophilus Baldwin, the paying teller of the Third National Bank, met his death by his own hand. Realizing that he was an embezzler, and fearing the consequences of his crime, he took his own life. Mr. Harper, at the time of the organization of the bank, was to all purposes insolvent. He had made a vow that Fidelity stock should not go down one point until it had reached 175. He gave standing orders to Morehead and to W. J. Dunlap & Co. to buy all the Fidelity stock offered. His only aim appeared to be to sustain the price of that stock. To accomplish this purpose he had the certificates of stock as he purchased them transferred to J. H. Matthews, his brother-in-law, and to A. P. Gahr. On these certificates large loans were made, not only in this city, but for large amounts in New York, Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and almost every large town in the country. The bank was really run on wind. Almost every dollar of the stock was either owned or controlled by Harper. Of course this is meant in a figurative sense. Mr. Harper had the controlling interest, but associated with him were such men as Briggs Swift, William H. Chatfield, Woods, Zimmerman, and others.

It was about this time that Miss Holmes was introduced into the bank as private clerk and a sort of adviser to Mr. Harper. It was her duty to keep charge of his personal checkbook, and also to fill out such checks as Mr. Harper directed. She gave all large checks upon the bank for Mr. Harper to sign. Upon Mr. Baldwin's return he found his labors very much lessened. Mr. Harper had taken charge of the cash, and Miss Holmes' aid was making up the daily statements, which he continued to do until the failure of the bank. All orders for shipment of cash had to be submitted to Mr. Harder, who generally answered them himself. In fact everything in the nature of correspondence, except the very plainest matters, were attended to by Mr. Harper. He appears to have been an indefatigable worker. Every morning at 7 o'clock he was found at his desk, where he remained until 6 o'clock in the evening, his meals being generally brought to him and served in his private room. The larger notes discounted by the Fidelity Bank were kept separate by Harper, not stamped nor indorsed, as is customary with banks. Much of the paper was sold to country banks or in the East. Large blocks of paper of Springfield, O., firms to E. L. Harper & Co., Swift's Iron & Steel Works, and a number of others of like nature Mr. Baldwin claims were never given to him at all for stamping, but were passed directly to the discount clerk. His duties were really clerical, scarcely of the nature of the duties of a minor clerk, Mr. Harper attending to everything. Mr. Harper appeared to care nothing for directors or any other officials of the bank. His will was law. No person, no matter who, was permitted to examine the books of the concern. He flitted about from desk to desk, endeavoring, apparently, to create the impression that he was thoroughly posted in regard to every detail. Every day a statement was laid before him of the indebtedness of any amount exceeding $1,000. Even up to the last day he removed from letters large numbers of New York drafts, selling them and then reporting in regard to them afterward. It is evident that much of the currency of the bank was kept by him in the vaults of the Safe Deposit Company. No person connected with the bank really knew anything of its condition, save, of course, what Mr. Harper wanted them to know. Much of the correspondence was unattended to, but no one dared to say anything to Harper about it unless they expected to meet with a rebuff and made to feel that they were interlopers. There was one exception. That was Miss Holmes, who alone could gain his ear. She took his orders, wrote his personal letters regarding the affairs of the bank, and, in fact, did almost everything of a private nature in connection with his business. No drafts could be drawn in the morning until she appeared at the bank. In every way she assisted Mr. Harper. She appeared to have a wonderful influence over Mr. Harper. Occasionally they would quarrel, but their troubles only lasted a few moments. According to Mr. Baldwin she was close-mouthed, and not in the habit of talking about the affairs of the bank. He gives her the credit of having been a thorough clerk. The relations of Mr. Harper and Miss Holmes are dwelt upon in the confession, and the two seemed on very intimate terms. They had frequent spats, in which she always came out ahead, as Harper would ask her forgiveness. The handsome young woman is now at her mother's home in Avondale, a suburb of Cincinnati, and still refuses to criminate her former employer.

All of the concerns in which Mr. Harper was interested appeared to have unlimited credit at the bank. This was also the case so far as Harper himself was concerned, balances of $100,000 and upward standing to his credit for weeks without any material change. If a stockholder became dissatisfied and was desirous of selling his stock Harper would buy it in. When these stocks accumulated and became great he would put them together in large blocks and would then have new certificates issued for them in his own name or in the name of Gahr or in that of his brother-in-law Matthews. He seemed to be perfectly loaded down with stock and always had a large wallet filled with certificates lying upon his desk. Never for a moment did he appear concerned in regard to the condition of the bank, and always looked upon any deal in which he might enter as an assured success.

Mr. Baldwin does not in any manner attempt to connect any person other than Mr. Harper with the failure of the Fidelity Bank. All, he says, gave him credit for being a very wealthy man, and his evidence as to his wealth would certainly, he suggests, lead to such an impression. He often heard Mr. Hopkins say that Mr. Harper was worth at least $5,000,000.

As far as can be learned, Mr. Baldwin's statement is exceedingly long and fully covers every detail in connection with the affairs of the Fidelity Bank, even to the minutest details. Neither Mr. Hopkins nor himself was a regularly elected officer of the bank, it is understood. Instead they were simply placed in office and in connection with what little stock they held or was held by their friends were given more by Mr. Harper. There are said to be many little details which would furnish some spicy reading. These refer to frequent spats between Mr. Harper and Miss Holmes. The scenes consequent to the rumors regarding the bank's connection with the great wheat deal are largely dealt with. No figures are given, however, and Mr. Baldwin disclaims any real knowledge as to the condition of the bank, stating that this was only known to one person—Mr. Harper.

Ammi Baldwin is now a pitiable object. He is paralyzed and a financial and physical wreck. Several years ago his son Harry was mysteriously killed and the Baldwin murder mystery is the greatest in the criminal annals of Cincinnati. On account of his father's disgrace another son lost a good position. He is now supporting his father and mother on a salary of $12 per week. It is understood that Mr. Baldwin's confession will be sent to Washington if it has not already gone.

Ammi Baldwin tonight protested that he had no knowledge of the actual condition of the Fidelity Bank, and in a solemn manner called God to witness his innocence. Ben Hopkins, the ex-assistant cashier, was seen in jail tonight, but refused to say anything about Baldwin's confession. E. L. Harper was also visited in the Dayton Jail but refused to talk. The officers of the jail say he is very much excited over Baldwin's statements. A good deal of sympathy is felt here for Baldwin because he was in a most embarrassing position, and it is the impression that he was not really guilty.

MAURICE STRAKOSCH PASSES AWAY.

He Expired in Paris, Where His Remains Will Be Interred Today.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—[New York World Cable.]—Maurice Strakosch, the famous impresario, is dead. He was known, indeed, quite as well in England and the United States as in Paris, and wherever he was known he was liked. His long experience of life in every quarter of the globe had given him a rare fund of anecdote, and his conversation was set off by an originality of expression which gave it a peculiar zest. Moravian by birth, he had a remarkable faculty for acquiring languages, but, with the exception of Italian, which he learned with care, he spoke them all with a strong accent. Maurice Strakosch had an eventful career. He was first destined for the operatic stage, and he studied for some time under the direction of Pasta, who had already retired from public life. Seeing, however, but little chance of distinction as a singer he turned his attention to the piano and became a virtuoso of mark, playing with success in the chief capitals of the world. When in America he married Amelia Patti, who possessed one of the finest contralto voices of the day. Adelina has often declared that her sister Amelia had the most splendid contralto she had ever heard, and even if some allowance were made for sisterly partiality, Mme. Nicolini is not far wrong, in such noble style does Mme. Strakosch still sing. It was under Maurice Strakosch's auspices that Adelina Patti, after having made a marked success in the United States, first appeared in Europe at the Covent Garden Theatre, and she went through the Continent with him until her marriage with the Marquis de Caux. M. Strakosch passed away quietly at midnight last night. He had been suffering from asthma of late, and had a somewhat sharp attack at the beginning of June, but he rallied quickly on that occasion, and his sudden end was so little expected that he actually gave three lessons to pupils yesterday. When he fell back last night his wife thought that he had fainted, and could not first believe that life was extinct. The funeral is to take place tomorrow at Père la Chaise.

[Maurice Strakosch was born at Lemberg, in Poland, in 1825. His father was a wealthy man and a Colonel in the Polish army. Maurice displayed a great aptitude for music at an early age, and he had every opportunity of studying music thoroughly, as his father emigrated to Germany in 1828. When he became proficient in his art he went to Denmark and gave many concerts there. Thence he went to St. Petersburg, where he received much honor from the Emperor, and was engaged to instruct the Princess Olga, famed for her beauty. Shortly after he visited Paris, where he was highly praised; and thence he went to Lyons, Marseilles, and then made a three years' tour through Spain and Italy. Everywhere his efforts were crowned with marked success, and since 1848 he had been chiefly in this country. In New York, Boston, Chicago, and all the principal cities he gave concerts and was well received. Besides many compositions for the piano he composed a German opera, "Sardanapalus," and an Italian opera, "Giovanna di Napoli," which was brought out in New York.]

IS THERE ANOTHER ROTTEN RAILROAD?

Part of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Said to Be in a Dangerous Condition.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Decatur persons who have returned from a fishing excursion to Mackinaw assert that the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway between Decatur and Pekin, 164 miles, is in a dangerous condition, and that unless the rotten bridge at the Mackinaw stream be repaired there will soon be a repetition of the Chatsworth horror. W. H. Kretzinger, member of the Legislature from Logan County, says he has information that the company employs but two men to a section, and that little or no attention is paid to the track. The Decatur men say they saw some timbers taken from the bridge at Mackinaw that were so rotten that they fell apart. They allege that trains go bumping and swaying over the line because of the bad condition of the roadbed, and even the train-men are afraid of their lives. It is said some of them have secretly written to the Railway and Warehouse Commissioners asking that an early investigation of the line be made for the protection of themselves and the traveling public.

Prof. Elisha Gray in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Elisha Gray is here to await the decision of the Supreme Court in the telephone cases. Though the court meets tomorrow it may be three or four weeks before the telephone decision is handed down.

OUT AT CAMP SHERIDAN.

A SHAM BATTLE IN WHICH ALL THE TROOPS WILL FIGHT.

The Rain and Mud of Yesterday Made the Camp a Quiet Place—A Short Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Bolton—Tuesday's Battle Is to Bring Out the Marines and Indians—A Skirmish Wednesday According to Uncle Sam's Ideas—Various Notes.

The rain and mud made Camp Sheridan anything but a desirable visiting-place yesterday, and accordingly the attendance was not large. At 2:30 o'clock Dr. Bolton of the First Methodist Church, accompanied by Gen. Chetlain, appeared on the grounds. After a brief visit to headquarters the doctor improvised a pulpit in the reporters' desk of the grand stand. Prof. Currier, with the cornet, and some members of the band acted as choir and played several religious airs. After a prayer Dr. Bolton delivered an address occupying about twenty minutes. Its main features were the grandeur of this country and Government and its great superiority over every other Government and country on earth. At the conclusion the doctor was heartily applauded.

After the address a sacred concert was given by the band, according to the program already printed. Owing to the bad condition of the parade-ground evening dress-parade was dispensed with.

Tomorrow is to be fought the final and grand sham battle, wherein all the troops will be engaged, including the hundred sailors and marines from the gunboat Michigan. This will be the first sham battle that the marines and sailors have taken part in. It is expected that the marines will bring with them their two new three-inch rifle breech-loading cannon. The Laguna Indians, having rested their horses, will enter into the sham battle. They will give special feats of horsemanship. They will also, in their native Indiam costume, give war-dances and other special Indian maneuvres. There will be reinforcements of two battalions of four companies of zouaves, also one company of cadets forty-four strong. A company of infantry has arrived from Madison, Wis., and the Sea-Coast Battery from New Jersey are en route, thus enabling the management to produce a sham battle on a grander scale than yet presented. It is thought probable that the regulars, including the marines, will battle against the National Guards.

Wednesday it is proposed to have ten or twelve representatives of the regular army make an individual skirmish run exactly as this military exercise is conducted in the United States army. It will be witnessed by Lieut.-Col. Otto Nyquist, commanding the Christiania battalion, Royal Norwegian army, and, if suitable ammunition can be obtained, Col. Nyquist will have a like number of his command reciprocate by a demonstration of the Norwegian methods of loading, firing, manipulation of their magazine rifles, and skirmishing. The Adjutant-General of Illinois, Gen. J. W. Vance, is anxious to have as many as possible of the National Guard present with a view to learning something of practical good to the service. Col. Nyquist leaves for Minneapolis with his command Thursday and desires, before he goes to see something more than blank cartridges used. As the bullet stop will be bullet-proof by Wednesday it is to be hoped that the rifle systems of Sweden and Denmark will also be then practically illustrated.

NOTES.

Prizes in the competitive drills will be awarded Wednesday.

A company of cadets from Morgan Park Military Academy will be in camp today.

The Scandinavians have arranged to give some gymnastic performances during the week.

Two hundred zouaves from St. Stanislaus and the Holy Name Church will be in camp this week.

Band contests today and individual drills. Also an exhibition by the Laguna Indians and dress parade.

The Laguna Indians in camp have uniforms as well as native costumes. They will appear in the latter during the week and give exhibitions of their skill in riding, shooting, and war dancing.

An old Indian, one of the New Mexico scouts under Col. Marmion Waters, who arrived night before last to take part in the Camp Sheridan exhibition, was yesterday removed to the County Hospital suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. The Indian is 70 years of age. The doctors at the hospital think his case is hopeless.

A protest has been entered by some of the musical bands against the admission of the Greenville, Mich., band to the second-class contests. It appears that the band in question came to camp intending to enter the first-class contests, but when they found they would have no chance in them they entered for the second class, expecting to have a sure thing, as they are a first-class band. The matter has been referred to Gen. Bentley for his decision. The second-class bands declare they will withdraw from the contest if the Greenville band is admitted.

The Milwaukee Light Squadron left yesterday morning. They were escorted to the train by Troop I, United States Cavalry. Says a Milwaukee dispatch: "The Light-Horse Squadron on their return from Chicago this afternoon were met at the depot by members of the squadron who remained at home and escorted to the armory, where there was an informal reception. The squadron received cheers for their honors which they won at Chicago. Although the awarding of prizes will not be made until Wednesday the squadron feel confident of receiving first prize, both for drill and inspection, having learned on the quiet that their percentage was 99 78-100 per cent."

About fifteen members of the "Haymakers'" Rifle Team of the Second Battalion Maryland National Guard are in camp. They have engaged in 113 contests and have never been beaten. They do not claim special ability beyond the 200-yard range. They will be required in the all-comers-team competition to shoot at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards. At the two ranges last named they in practice assume a back position, feet toward the target, the left foot and leg being passed between the piece and the gun-sling so that the rifle rests just above the left knee, the marksman being all the time on his back, both shoulders and one leg flat on the ground. The piece is discharged by the thumb of the right hand, the fingers grasping the small of the stock, and the right elbow resting firmly on the ground. Capt. P. A. Chisholm of the Haymakers took the second prize at the individual competition, National Encampment, at Washington, last May, being beaten only by Capt. Pollard of the Washington Light Infantry, with a score of 172 out of a possible 200.

DEATH OF EDWARD F. HARTLEY.

The Well-Known Photographer of the West Side Dies Suddenly.

Edward F. Hartley, the well-known photographer of No. 309 West Madison street, died rather suddenly at his residence No. 56 South May street yesterday morning at 4:30 o'clock. He had been sick for several days, but his case was not considered of a serious character, and his death was unexpected. The physician who attended him has not yet quite determined the cause of his decease.

[Mr. Hartley was the pioneer photographer of the West Side. His reputation for artistic work is as wide as the United States, he having exhibited in photographic exhibitions all over the country and having gained many prizes and honorable mentions. He was also the best Chicago authority on the chemistry of his art and was the inventor of many new and improved processes. He leaves a very large circle of friends, not only among the general public but also in his own line of business. His intercourse with his rivals in the neighborhood of his gallery was of the kindliest character, his chief competitor, Mr. Gehrig, being one of his closest friends, and living in the same house with him. He was respected by all who knew him, his charity and kindliness of disposition being proverbial. He was a self-made man. He was married fourteen years ago, his wife surviving him, but had no family. He had been very successful in business and owned a large amount of real estate, his property being valued at about $100,000. Mr. Hartley first came to Chicago in 1875 from Jacksonville, Ill., where he had owned a photographic establishment. He was born in Wadsworth, O., in 1847, his father, Charles Hartley, who is still living, being a Methodist minister. He received a common-school education only, but was a man of considerable reading and study. He was married in 1873 to Miss Jennie Boyd of Carrolltown, Ill.]

Railway Magnates in Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Marvin Hughitt, and their party of New York and Chicago capitalists spent the day here in looking over the city and inspecting the warehouses, docks, etc. They left tonight for St. Paul.

FORCED TO LEAVE HOME.

CAUSES OF THE EVICTION OF SETTLERS IN O'BRIEN COUNTY, IOWA.

A Private Syndicate That Is Said Rivals Irish Landlords in Brutality—The Title to the Lands in Litigation—Basis of the Englishmen's Claims—Review and Legal Aspect of the Case—A Question for the Federal Courts.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The question of the eviction of settlers by a British land syndicate in O'Brien County is attracting very general attention throughout the State. There have been so many complications in the matter of land grants in Northern Iowa that it is difficult to find out just the relations and the rights of the settlers in these particular cases. Attorney-General Baker has had occasion to make official inquiry into similar cases before this and he was asked for a statement of the facts in the case and the attitude to be taken by the State. He replied:

I am not fully advised as to the status of the suit under which these evictions are sought to be made. The lands from which they are being evicted are lands granted either to the McGregor & Western Railroad, now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, or the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad Company. These two railroad companies had grants made to them by Congress, and in the same bill making the grants the former was to construct a line of railroad from South McGregor westwardly to the Missouri River, crossing the track of the latter road at some point in O'Brien County. The latter company was to build a line of railroad from Sioux City in a northeasterly direction to some point on the line between Iowa and Minnesota, crossing the McGregor road, as stated, at some point in O'Brien County. To each road there was a grant made of the odd-numbered sections on each side of its line for a distance of ten miles, and an indemnity right for a distance of another ten miles on each side of such first named strip—that is, where the odd-numbered sections had been taken in the first ten mile strip or limit prior to the making of the grant the company might go outside of the first ten mile strip and take odd-numbered sections instead thereof, being confined, however, to the second ten mile strip. It will readily be seen that at the point where the roads would cross each other there would be conflicting claims in what is popularly known as the overlapping district. This conflict came and culminated in a suit in the United States court between the two roads as to the right to the lands within this district. The Sioux City & St. Paul Company claimed that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, which company had succeeded to the McGregor & Western Company, had forfeited these lands because it had materially changed its route, as constructed, from its line of definit location as certified to the Interior Department. On the other hand, the Milwaukee Road claimed that the Sioux City & St. Paul Company had not earned its lands, because it had not completed its line of road. The facts are that the Sioux City began building its road at the State line, and had built its road to Lemars but no further, and the Legislature of Iowa (I think it was the Nineteenth General Assembly) declared that the lands not already patented to it were forfeited. Upon this declaration the settlers in question went upon the lands in this overlapping district and took claims and made improvements thereon.

In the meantime the suit between the railroad companies went on and finally found its way into the Supreme Court at Washington. After it had been submitted there Gov. Larrabee was written to by the agent of the settlers at Washington, and at the request of the Governor I went to Washington to investigate the matter in March of last year. I found upon inspecting the record that the State was not in a position to intervene, but that the United States could. I had a conference with Secretary Lamar on the subject, and he agreed with me that the State could not intervene and gave me a letter to Attorney-General Garland with a request that he act in the matter. I then had an interview with Mr. Garland and he, too, agreed with me as to the right of the State and promised to go into the Supreme Court the next Friday (this was Wednesday) and suggest to the court that the Government might have interests in the case and request it to withhold its decision until he could investigate the matter. I afterwards received a letter from him stating that he did not do this for the reason that the Government could not be bound by any decision or judgment which might be rendered in that case. The Supreme Court soon thereafter decided the case, holding that both the railroad companies named had earned their lands, and decreed partition thereof.

At some time, either before or after this controversy, the Milwaukee company sold its interest in these lands to Close Bros., agents and members, as I understand, of an English syndicate. It is upon some proceeding in the State court by this syndicate that the writs of ejectment have been obtained. Since the decision of the Supreme Court Secretary Lamar has decided that these lands were not earned by the Sioux City Company, a conclusion similar to that reached by the Legislature of Iowa, and which I have referred to, and has declared the lands open for settlement. For myself I had some time before arrived at a similar conclusion, and so stated to Gov. Larrabee in an opinion given very shortly after the decision of the Supreme Court was rendered. The settlers are preparing for a strong contest in the courts, and it is at their request that I am endeavoring to procure from the departments all the records, maps, and documents bearing in the case to enable me to take intelligent action.

It is claimed by the settlers that it has been decided by an Attorney-General of the United States that that part of the McGregor Road from South McGregor to Calmar is not a land-grant road. As I am informed, the question arose some years since between the railroad company and the Secretary of War. The War Department was transporting soldiers and supplies over the railroad and claimed reduced rates as provided in the act of Congress making the grant. The railroad company resisted this and claimed that it was not a land-grant road, and filed affidavits and proofs in support of such claim. The question was submitted to the Attorney-General and he held on the showing made that the road was not a land-grant road, and so the Government had to pay full rates. It is for the records in reference to this controversy between the road and the War Department that I have written to Attorney-General Garland.

If it should prove to be a fact that the road of this company was not in fact a land-grant road and that the company obtained patents to the land by fraud, I should feel it my duty to at once institute proceedings to set aside and cancel such patents for that reason. Gov. Larrabee has at all times taken a lively interest in the rights of these settlers, and I am under instructions from him to do all that is in the power of the State to do in the way of aiding them in maintaining their rights and protecting their property. I am endeavoring so to do, but it is not yet clear to my mind in what way the State can interfere. I am expecting records and papers that will assist me in arriving at a conclusion, and all parties interested may be assured that no effort will be spared to get to the bottom of the matter.

Inquiry at the State Land Office revealed the further information that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad had fairly earned its lands, or, as Gov. Larrabee expressed it, "The company more than complied with the conditions imposed by the grant completing the road across the State, and in less time than was given it. But the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad does not deserve the same approval. It completed its line only to Le Mars, using the Illinois Central the rest of the way. So when the United States Supreme Court ordered a partition of the overlapping lands in O'Brien and adjacent counties the State patented to the Milwaukee Road its share, but held that the other road had not earned what it claimed. There were but 85,000 acres of land embraced in this controversy, which the State had held back awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court. The Governor at once gave patent to the Milwaukee Road for 37,000 acres and reconveyed to the General Government 26,000 acres, mostly in Plymouth and Woodbury Counties, which the Government has recently thrown open for settlement, and there remain 21,000 acres, which the Secretary of the Interior has written to the Governor to reconvey to the Government.

The real points in the case would therefore seem to be that where settlers are living on lands which the St. Paul & Sioux City Road did not earn, they have much more right to them than have the foreign syndicates that claim to have bought them from the railroad.

Second, that the General Government has has by correspondence as well as by decisions of the courts, given the settlers encouragement to take up these lands of which the titles were in dispute.

Third, that the State of Iowa has no right to interfere, save as it can assist to recover through the Federal courts the lands which railroads did not earn, and give them to settlers who have gone upon them in good faith, trusting to the promises of the Government. This, Attorney-General Baker offered to do, and tried to have Attorney-General Garland stop these proceedings in the State courts long enough for the Government to determine if it had not an interest in them, and this the Democratic Administration in its sympathy with corporations and foreign syndicates had refused to do.

Fourth, several thousand acres had already been patented to the Sioux City & St. Paul Road before the State decided that the road was not entitled to all the lands granted it. Whether it was justly entitled to the lands it did get, is a question for the Federal courts to determine, and, pending that decision, it might at least have the consideration for poor settlers to stop evictions and proceedings in State courts till it shall be known.

The Close brothers, who are among the principal members of these English syndicates, are unnaturalized Englishmen living now in Chicago, but formerly of England. They may have their titles clear so far as the Milwaukee lands are concerned, but there is great complaint about the way the decrees of the State courts are enforced.

In this connection it will be interesting to note a few of the severest cases of hardship already reported in connection with these evictions. Dr. Hamblin, the agent of the settlers, who has a claim himself on these contested lands, mentions the following: Mrs. Peterson, wife of Samuel Peterson, living in N. W. 17, 96, 40, O'Brien County, when the evictors went to her refused to go, and said she would not be put out. They laid hold of her and by main force put her out in the road. Her husband was away working for a living while she was holding the claim. A man of the name of William Carr, living in N. E. 21, 95, 40, was evicted and his goods put in the road. Mr. Nelson of 3, 95, 41 said that the only reason why he had forsaken his lands was that he feared the revolvers that were supposed to be enforcing the commands of the syndicate. Mrs. Scott, S. E. 21, 96, 40, only four or five miles from Primghar, an invalid living with her daughter, was lying in her bed when the evictors came. Six men picked up her bed, carried it out into the road, and left her there on the bed. Another sad case is reported. A man of the name of Cooper tried to escape by running from the evictors. The man was run down by the Sheriff and his posse mounted on horses, captured and handcuffed, and brought back to his wife, when they, with all they owned, were put out into the public highway. In another case reported they broke into the house with axes and dragged the terrified inmates, among whom were three children, out into the street. Those who preferred the British contract to the eviction, it is said, were subjected to most outrageous conditions. One man living northwest of Primghar, after paying the usual entry fee and placing improvements to the amount of $2,000 upon his land, was charged $13 an acre.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE CASE.

The Manager of the Land Company Tells His Story and Justifies the Evictions.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The story about evictions of settlers in O'Brien County by a syndicate of foreign capitalists involves a complicated history of land-grant litigation. It was while the litigation over the overlapping land grants was pending, and while the confusion to title was greatest, that settlers began to locate on these lands and to make farming improvements. In all there has been, at one time or another, several hundred settlers on the lands of the two railroad companies claiming the land, including all the counties of Northwestern Iowa. As to the lands held by the Sioux City & St. Paul Company under the decision of the Supreme Court it can be positively stated that no evictions have taken place. A number of suits for possession thereof were instituted by the company at the last term of the District Court, but the cases were all continued. The company, moreover, has made settlements with a great many of the claimant-settlers, having sold the lands to them on terms which were acceptable, or which, at all events, were accepted. The comparatively few disputes which remain between settlers and the Sioux City & St. Paul Company are disputes as to valuation of improvements, value of lands, etc. The evictions spoken of in the reports relate to the lands assigned under the decision of the Supreme Court to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company under the old McGregor grant in O'Brien County. That company, after the decision of the court was rendered, sold the lands set off in a block to Close Bros. of Lemars.

The Close Bros. also had an office in Chicago a year ago. They are three Englishmen who came to this country many years ago and as agents have dealt extensively in northwestern lands. The Close brothers, Frederick, James, and William, incorporated under the Iowa laws as the Northwestern Land Company and as such the lands of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul were sold to them at $5 per acre. The Close Bros. purchased the title of that company under the old McGregor land grant. There are not a great many settlers on these lands and the lands have been largely sold out piecemeal by them to a great many purchasers. The Close Bros. are now understood to hold only about 3,000 acres remaining unsold. There have been a few evictions of settlers from these lands, but they have been under the usual order of the State Court. Sheriff Green of O'Brien County, who executed all the evictions, was in Sioux City yesterday, and he denies that the evictions were attended by any circumstances to distinguish them from other orders of the court.

The story telegraphed from Washington originated with Dr. Hamblin, the physician at the Winnebago Indian Reservation in Nebraska, twenty miles from here. He also was in the city yesterday and was interviewed. He says that when he was in Washington a few years ago on business connected with these disputed lands, in which he is interested, the then Commissioner (McFarland) of the General Land-Office said that "the settlers ought to hold on to the lands." The litigation was then pending. Mr. Hamblin reiterates that the eviction of settlers is conducted with especial vigor, and he charges the hardship of the executions against the English capitalists who are interested in them. These seem to be the general facts in the case, stripped of a vast mass of collateral history, although some of the details as to the evictions are hard to ascertain specifically.

E. McMurtrie, manager of the Northwestern Land Company, was in the city today and was interviewed. He is of Scottish nativity, but has been a citizen of the United States thirty years, having been pension agent at St. Paul six years. His attention was called to the Washington dispatches relative to the evictions.

"I have noticed the reports," said he, "but they are flat misrepresentations, and I understand all about the excitement and the attempt to work up a feeling against the Western Land Company. Dr. Hamblin, the Englishes and Olsens, and a few others are doing it to work up a sentiment. Dr. Hamblin lived as a squatter on a claim near Primghar, and is now an Indian agent at some point in Nebraska."

"What is your title to the land?" was asked.

"It is perfect. At the start the Western Land Company purchased about 40,000 acres from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company in O'Brien County, and got a warranty deed from the company for every acre of it. Then came on the long lawsuit between this road and the Sioux City & St. Paul, and pending the legal settlement of this question squatters went on the lands, and for nearly two years we were so peculiarly placed that we could not sell the land or take legal steps to force the squatters to vacate. We felt sure our title was perfect, but no one wanted to buy when the title was under a cloud. The squatters were thus permitted to remain, and many made improvements which I confess it is hard for them to leave."

"When the matter was settled between the railroads what course did you pursue?"

"I have had full charge of the lands, and when the lawsuit ended, establishing our title, I came out from Chicago and advertised all the unsold lands for sale. In these advertisements I was particular to state that the squatter had the preference, and further notified the public that the squatters could buy the lands they were on at the price of raw prairie, giving them the benefit of their improvements, without permitting another party to bid against them. I did this, feeling that it was simple justice in view of the trouble the railroads had caused the company and the way the public had been deceived. When the court decided our title good we went right at it to close out the lands. Our way of selling has been to organize excursions, but the squatters were so mad at the decision of the court and our company that they made it very disagreeable for the land-seeker, even though he did not attempt to purchase the land they were living on. Everything has been done by a few of the squatters to injure us, and even then we held to our first proposition to give them the first chance without recognizing competition. A great many took advantage of our offer and terms, while some refused to recognize the order of the court or our rights to the lands, and these have been evicted."

"How many, all told, have been evicted?"

"I think sixteen have been taken from the lands by the officers and two more will be taken this week."

"How about the reports of cruelty?"

"There is nothing in it. No one has been abused or injured beyond what a man would naturally be to be forced from his farm. The report about a sick woman of the name of English being carried from the house while at the point of death is all a hoax. The family attempted to play it sharp with the officers, and had this old woman go to bed and pretend sickness. This she did. The officers thought her sick and went to another place, but on their return, an hour later, met Mrs. English and another woman walking across the prairie. The next day they went to the house and found the old woman again in bed feigning sickness. She refused to leave the bed, and was carried out, and as soon as the bed was in the yard she got out and walked around. The report was then circulated that we were throwing people out of their homes and committing all sorts of brutalities. We have done everything to compromise with these squatters, but have been unable to do anything with some of them. When they went into the courts and sought to beat us and injure our business we got mad and thought it no more than fair to assert our rights."

Mr. McMurtrie said that all the land the company owned in O'Brien County, except 320 acres, has been sold, and in order to give purchasers possession these evictions became necessary. Much of the land, he added, was purchased by the older residents of the county, and that aside from a few who have refused to leave the people of that section are with the company.

Judge Charles H. Lewis, from whose court the executions were issued, was also interviewed. He said that according to his recollection thirty cases against settlers were instituted at the last March term in Judge Ladd's division of the district. Judge Ladd having been engaged as counsel in the cases, by stipulation one case as a test was transferred to Judge Lewis and tried a few weeks later. Judge Lewis says that the Northwestern Company showed title under patent from the Government, while the settlers showed absolutely nothing beyond bare possession, nor did they even show an effort to take up the lands under the homestead and preëmption laws. The legal right of the company, Judge Lewis says, was clear, but in equity he suggested that the settlers be allowed the growing crops, in addition to value for improvements, which, by consent, was embodied in the decree. Later still the settlers applied to Judge Lewis for a temporary injunction to restrain execution of the decree, which was granted. But on the hearing the settlers were unable to make any better showing of title than in the former proceedings, and the injunction accordingly was dissolved.

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A gentleman of this city, who is thoroughly familiar with all the circumstances of the alleged evictions of settlers in Iowa, had this to say about the matter last night: "In 1882 the Western Land Company purchased of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway a large quantity of land in O'Brien and adjoining counties, but the railway company failed to make out a good title, inasmuch as the land was claimed by the Sioux City & St. Paul Railway. The dispute between the two companies was taken into the Federal courts, and in 1886 the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the title was properly in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, which thereupon perfected title in the Western Land Company, receiving first, however, a patent to the lands from Gov. Larrabee of Iowa. Subsequent to the year 1882 a large portion of the land was taken up by squatters—not settlers—who were deluded into the belief that it was Government land by a set of land sharks in the vicinity of Sioux City. These land sharks represented to the squatters that they would secure them titles to the land at the rate of $2 per acre, and induced them to sign notes agreeing to pay so much every three months while the applications for patents were pending. After the titles were perfected in the Western Land Company it took the legal steps to acquire actual possession of the land it had purchased five years before, and was successful in every suit it brought in the State courts. Somewhat later the matter was brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior, but he declared the complainants had no status before the Interior Department, and therefore declined to consider the cases, basing his refusal on the decision of the Supreme Court. The Western Land Company offered to settle with the squatters either by sale or lease, but in all cases where they refused to do either one or the other suits in ejectment were brought and the squatters evicted."

WAIT TILL NOVEMBER.

Democratic Prospects in 1883 and 1887 Compared.

New York *World* (Dem.): The Democratic party entered upon the canvass of 1883, the year preceding the last Presidential election, under encouraging circumstances. The previous year's elections had been marked by a Democratic revival in some debatable States and the Republican strength had been shaken in many of the strongholds of that party. Grover Cleveland had been elected Governor of New York by the phenomenal plurality of 192,000, while the plurality for Lieut.-Gov. Hill had been yet larger. The result indicated a division in the Republican party certain to carry its disorganizing effect into future elections. In California a Democratic Governor had been elected by over 23,000 plurality, and a legislative Republican majority of 22 on joint ballot had been changed to a Democratic majority of 64. Connecticut had elected a Democratic Governor by a majority of 2,390. The Democrats had carried Colorado on Governor by 2,345 majority. In Indiana the Democratic Governor had been successful by over 10,000 plurality, and a Republican majority of 17 on joint ballot in the Legislature had given way to a Democratic majority of 28. The Democracy had been triumphant in New Jersey on Governor, and the Legislature had been changed from a joint ballot majority of 3 Republican to 7 Democratic.

Of the strong Republican States in 1882 Massachusetts had elected Gen. Butler Governor by nearly 14,000 plurality and had reduced the Republican majority in the State Legislature on joint ballot from 162 to 55. Michigan had reduced a Republican plurality of 41,000 the previous year to 4,500 and a legislative majority of 91 to 31. In Illinois the customary large Republican majority had been reduced to a meagre plurality of 5,400. Ohio had gone Democratic on the State ticket by 19,000 plurality. Pennsylvania had chosen a Democratic Governor by a plurality of 40,000 over the regular Republican nominee, and had changed a legislative Republican majority of 55 on joint ballot to a Democratic majority of 15.

Besides the prestige of these results of the elections of the previous year, the Democrats of this State had the advantage of a majority of four in the Senate and forty in the Assembly in the Legislature which met in January, 1883. In the early local elections in 1883 the Democrats won further encouraging successes. In the April election in Michigan the Republicans were beaten by 5,000 plurality for Justice of the Supreme Court. In the October election in Ohio Gov. Hoadly was elected by 12,600 plurality over Foraker.

The Prohibition vote had been over 25,000 in this State in 1882 and promised to be almost as heavy in 1883. Moreover, there was then no Labor party in existence as a separate political organization.

Are the Democratic prospects as encouraging now, the year before the Presidential election of 1888, as they were then, the year before the Presidential election of 1884? Can the Democratic party look for victory in New York next November as confidently as it was justified in doing in 1883?

THE ELECTRIC MOTOR DOES WELL.

Success of the Three Weeks' Trial on the Elevated Railroad.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Yesterday was the last trial day of the Field electric motor, which has been running every day from 10 a. m. to 12 m. for three weeks on the Thirty-fourth street branch of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad. When originally built it was meant to be placed under ordinary passenger cars, but Col. F. K. Hain of the elevated road preferred to see it work as a separate machine, and it was built so. The trial machine weighs nine tons, and runs with a power of fifteen miles an hour. In actual service there will be two nine-ton motors on each train. Mr. Field has been greatly simplifying the machinery. The jerky movements of steam motors in starting, caused by the pressure first on the cylinder of one side and then on that of the other, is done away with in the electric motor. The power comes direct from the centre, as the wheels couple immediately on the armature.

The trial has been successful. Mr. Field thinks it is demonstrated that electricity is superior to steam as a motive power. It was feared that lightning would seriously impair the usefulness of the invention. A very simple lightning arrester is employed to cut off danger in that direction. It was stated yesterday that a company would probably soon be formed for the manufacture of the motor, and that the elevated roads were seriously considering using it. Col. Hain was much pleased with the success of the trials.

The Striking Miners at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The miners' strike here continues unchanged, except that the leaders claim the men in the co-operative mines will go out tomorrow. A circular has been sent to the operatives in the first and second districts appealing to them to come to the aid of the strikers here and enable them to continue till they gain their point. The employers show no signs of yielding. The coal supply is becoming very short.

How We Make Trade.

People try Pearline, like and always use it.

THE AUTUMN ELECTIONS.

DEMOCRATS ALARMED BY THE PROSPECTS IN SEVERAL STATES.

Rival Bourbon Organizations to Pull Together in New York—Disgraceful Connection of the Administration with Gorman's Maryland Gang—Interest in the Ohio Campaign—Gov. Foraker and His Ticket Almost Certain of Receiving 20,000 Majority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Congressmen and politicians who happen into Washington about this time are greatly concerned over the fall elections. It is noticeable that the Democrats are the most uneasy and uncertain. They seem to think the results will have a more important bearing on their party in the Presidential year than on the Republicans. As most of the Democrats view it, the Republicans, being out of power in National affairs, could suffer defeat in the State elections without crippling themselves for next year's struggle. But with the dominant party a series of defeats would mean a loss of prestige that would be hard to overcome. President Cleveland's interest centres chiefly in the States of New York, Maryland, and Ohio. The Empire State is a puzzle which few of the politicians feel able to solve. Both Tammany and the County Democracy have a large officeholding contingent in Washington. These men are agreed that the two rival organizations will pull together for a straight party ticket this fall. The growth of the labor movement has forced this on them. The Tammanyites who have lately been in the city are fearful that the Henry George party has too much vitality to be snuffed out this year even by a united Democracy. They report that the bolt of the progressive Socialists has not damaged the United Labor men as much as the politicians looked for, and most of them agree that the vote in the State will range from 75,000 to 100,000. Against this the highest estimate of the Prohibition strength, which comes from the Republicans, is 40,000. It is curious to note that there is no difference of opinion about the meaning of a Democratic defeat in November. The factions all agree that President Cleveland would fare much worse than Gov. Hill. While the Governor lately scored a point in having his men put in charge of the campaign, this will be fought out on lines chosen by the Administration. Hill probably wants to have the State ticket elected for the sake of party harmony. But he has a greater political and personal interest in the election of a Democratic Legislature. He wants a vast amount of patronage out of which the Republican Senate keeps him. Two years ago, when the mugwumps were all against him, Hill's majority was 11,000. This year, as good Administration men, the mugwumps are bound to support the Democratic ticket. If this should be beaten it would not be hard for the politicians to cipher out how much less than nothing the mugwumps amount to as Assistant Democrats.

The merits of the Maryland struggle are well understood the country over. The decent elements are making an heroic effort to purge the Commonwealth of a desperate gang of political freebooters. That this may be done the independent Democrats are supporting the Republican ticket. The feature of the fight is the open alliance of President Cleveland with the ballot-box stuffers. All his civil-service pledges have been trampled under foot, and the Federal employés are giving up their time to the campaign. Senator Gorman in his fight against decency has not merely the passive approval but the active aid of the Administration. The reason is not far to seek. If the Democratic State ticket should be beaten this year, next year the State could not be depended on to give its electoral vote to Cleveland. Heretofore Gorman has always been able to stem the tide, and the friends of good government are not carried away with the prospect that he will be at last overwhelmed. But it is agreed on all sides that the revolt never before reached such proportions, and the ringsters are driven into their most desperate expedients for preventing an honest vote. The choosing of a Mayor of Baltimore occurs about two weeks before the State election, and this will give some index of the way the struggle goes.

The President's interest in the Buckeye campaign is more a personal than a political one. The action of Gov. Foraker in threatening an injunction to prevent the return of the battle-flags was an affront that Cleveland can never forgive. No one about the White House has any doubt that Foraker's defeat would afford the President intense gratification. Outside of this he has reasons for wishing the success of the Democratic ticket. Powell is the Administration candidate. He beat for the nomination Congressman Campbell, who had condemned the battle-flag order. He is running on the Administration tariff platform, and the campaign is an Administration one all the way through. Four years ago Hoadly beat Foraker by nearly 12,000 votes, and the Buckeye anti-Cleveland Democrats take a malicious pleasure in telling how the Administration ought to be able to carry the State this year. But they are already beginning to talk about the dismal outlook.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

The Republican Ticket Likely to Receive 20,000 Majority.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The life was taken from the campaign in this State when Ohio was removed from the October column, and there is nothing now to indicate that a battle is being waged by the great political parties. To be sure, Gov. Foraker is making a grand campaign, and has been enthusiastically received everywhere, but the Democracy is doing but little, and the Executive Committee is only perfunctorily engaged in keeping open house. T. E. Powell, their candidate for Governor, is now on a tour of the county fairs, but nothing in the shape of enthusiasm has yet been reported at any of his meetings. None of the outside talent so extensively advertised by the Democratic committee has yet appeared, and the speaking so far has been confined entirely to some of the small-fry Bourbon politicians. Chairman Dungal announces with a flourish of trumpets that a contingent of prominent Democrats of National reputation will open a speaking campaign about Oct. 18, but this has been announced before and but little stock is taken in it. The Democracy is in a bad way in Ohio, and the failure of the President to stop in Ohio on his present trip and give their waning cause a boom has added to their disgust. Mr. Powell is announced as the Administration candidate, and his friends claim that if he is successful he will be a prominent candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Cleveland next year, but beyond the fact that about $5,000 has been contributed by Government employés in Washington toward his election the Democratic powers at National headquarters appear to have done nothing for him. Both Powell and his backers would have rather had the President come through Ohio in daylight and given the party enthusiasm by his presence than had the generous contribution above referred to. Powell, however, is the Cleveland candidate, as his nomination was brought about by the work of Government officeholders, and all his speeches are filled with fulsome flattery of Cleveland.

The Administration of Gov. Foraker has been so pure and business-like, and so successful, that the Democratic speakers from Powell down can pick no flaw in it, but content themselves by quoting a garbled extract from one of the special messages of the Governor to the Legislature last year, in which the question of an equitable method of taxing farm lands was ably discussed. They forget to mention that the stand taken by Foraker in that matter was approved by a great majority of the people regardless of party, and that it received the unqualified praise of the Democratic press when it was first enunciated. The scheme is pushed for all it is worth in the rural districts, the managers hoping to injure Foraker's chances among the farmers of the State. The question put to Powell by Foraker before the opening of the campaign at Delaware as to what he would have done in the Rebel-flag business if he had been Governor has never yet been answered.

As to the general result a month hence there seems now no doubt of the election of the entire Republican ticket by not less than 20,000 majority. No sane Democrat thinks that Powell has the ghost of a chance. The fight with the Democrats is for the Legislature, and for that prize both of the parties will push. The probable resignation of Senator Payne in case the Legislature is Democratic and the political contingency that abides with Senator Sherman's term make the Legislature the goal to be reached, although under ordinary circumstances the coming body would have no Senator to elect.

The footprints of the Standard Oil people and John R. McLean are seen everywhere in close counties, and in Cuyahoga and Hamilton they are trying to make deals with the labor people to benefit their candidates. The Republicans have had some sore spots in several Senatorial districts, but these matters have been arranged satisfactorily, and it is not believed that a single member will be lost through some dissatisfaction that did exist.

The labor vote is the great unknown quantity in the present campaign, especially on legislative candidates, and is the subject of earnest study at both headquarters. Democrats acknowledge that they will be badly hurt in Cincinnati and claim that the Republicans will suffer in Cleveland from the same cause, but this belief is not shared at Chairman Capeller's office nor by D. C. Coolman, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, who thinks the Republicans will lose nothing in Cleveland. In Cincinnati the Democratic legislative ticket is falling to pieces, and Messrs. Holloway, Butterfield, Utter, and Ingalls have already withdrawn, although the committee refuses to act upon their resignations. The labor legislative ticket is also in a bad way on account of the mistake made by the convention in nominating ten candidates for Representatives when but nine were required. A quarrel has now set in as to who shall retire, and the matter, it seems, cannot be settled amicably. On the other hand, the Republican legislative ticket is the best ever placed in the field, and reports to Republican headquarters are to the effect that business men, regardless of party, are rallying to its support. Thousands of Democrats will support the Republican ticket and there is no doubt of its triumphant election under the present situation of affairs. Outside of these two cities the labor vote will cut no especial figure, and in most of the counties no legislative nominations have been made by the labor people. The Prohibitionists are doing next to nothing, and the best judges place their vote at a less aggregate than ever before. There is no life in their campaign, and no one is paying any sort of attention to it.

The most brilliant episode in the campaign is the work being done by Gov. Foraker. He is traveling night and day, covering the State from the lake to the river, and everywhere is creating boundless enthusiasm. The enemies of Foraker are making a great man out of him, and he is much more likely to receive the vote of Ohio at the next National Convention than Senator Sherman in spite of his indorsement in Toledo last July. The Rebel flag episode, the Wheeling trouble in which he squelched Gov. Wilson, the Cleveland snub, and a variety of other causes have served to place Foraker in a powerful light before the people of Ohio. He is the most popular man in the State today. He is sincerely a Sherman man and in no wise responsible for the talk that he would make admirable Presidential timber. He is also an enthusiastic friend of Blaine, and it is believed would not decline a place on the ticket with the man from Maine. He is making a gallant canvass, and has recently achieved a National reputation, but the Sherman men cannot add anything to the power of their candidate by tearing Foraker down. This the Governor fully understands, and if he is reëlected this fall he will be a much larger man before the National convention than the senior Senator from Ohio.

OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

The Industrial Reform Convention—Complaints of the Railroads.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—S. E. Booth of Kansas, who is in Springfield arranging for the National Industrial Reform Convention, which meets there next Thursday, says he has information that the Executive Committee of the Union Labor party at its meeting in Washington City decided to co-operate with the National Industrial Reform Convention, and that the United Labor party of the United States will send delegates. He says that among the men who will be present is George Francis Train. He is not informed whether Train will make a speech in the convention, but it is expected that he will lecture one evening for the benefit of the public.

Mr. Booth complains that the railroads have treated the convention unfairly in refusing rates to delegates, and he indicated that this would probably operate injuriously on the attendance, as many who intended to come had based their plans on expectations of reduced fares. He thinks the refusal was intended to damage the cause of industrial reform, and says "these delegates had stronger claims for a reduction than the President worshipers," indicating that he believed the convention was about to suffer from unjust discrimination. It is impossible, to judge from present indications, to say how large or important the convention will be.

Senator Allison to Go to New York.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Very urgent requests have been sent to Senator Allison to go to New York and speak in the campaign there, and he has decided to do so. Chairman Beardsley of the Republican State Central Committee has, therefore, canceled his appointments for the present, and the Senator will leave at once to take part in the New York campaign.

UNWORTHY CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

A Bad State of Affairs in the Puget Sound District.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 8.—Recent investigations into the workings of the Puget Sound customs district have resulted in some startling developments, although the full details are not yet made public. The investigation was set on foot by Herbert F. Beecher, acting as Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and several inspectors have been permitted to resign. It has been an open secret for months that the grossest kinds of frauds upon the custom-house in the Sound district have been perpetrated, until the smugglers and their confederates became so emboldened that they hardly tried to conceal their doings. All the provisions of the Restriction act were virtually set aside, and the Chinese came across the border in droves with as little trouble as if that act had never been passed by Congress. It is a curious fact that 1,000 certificates which were to be issued under the law to outgoing Chinese disappeared from the Port Townsend Custom-House. These certificates were subsequently presented by incoming Mongolians, who had never before been in the country.

Any quantity of opium has been brought into Portland which never had the stamp of the United States Custom-House upon it or paid a cent of duty. In many instances it came through with the collusion of certain customs officers belonging to the same district. Some idea of the magnitude of the trade may be gained when it is known that in Victoria there are eleven opium-cooking establishments where the crude opium is prepared for the American market, and it reaches the United States without a tithe of it paying duty. It is charged that certain officials who are in the ring have been known, whenever a shipment of the drug was expected along the Sound, to send their subordinates on some trivial errand, and while they were away the vessel containing the opium would be inspected and passed.

Investigations are now going on which may result in making several more vacancies in the customs service for Puget Sound. But the ring is so influential that it will be a difficult matter to break it up.

A Dispute Over Five Cents Causes Murder.

IRONTON, O., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—At a late hour last night a fight occurred at a circular swing in which several persons took a hand, and during which Thomas Fay was shot and instantly killed by Andrew Clay. There was a large crowd at the "flying dutchman" near the waterworks, and a dispute arose about five cents fare that was claimed to be unpaid. A fight seemed brewing and Clay interposed in behalf of peace, which started the fun, and when it was over young Fay lay dead with a bullet in his heart and Clay had a dangerous wound on his head produced by knucks. Clay was arrested at his home a few minutes after the shooting and is in jail with the charge of murder against him. Fay was about 20 years old and single while Clay is only a few years older and is a man of family.

Grief Too Great for Utterance.

Prof. Clayton tells a thrilling experience. At Ruby City, while looking over a claim to determine the most favorable place to prospect for a blind ledge, an extension of a valuable mine, he accidentally in marking the ground dug up some good ore and exposed the ledge. The locators, who had recently sold it for an inconsiderate sum, were with him. One of them indulged in a great deal of profanity, cursing his luck for having trifled away a fortune. Turning to his partner, who was less demonstrative, he inquired: "Why don't you kick?" "Don't talk to me, I am hurt so bad I can't kick. I'm bleeding inside."—*Wardner (Idaho) News.*

Sealing Seizures by the Cutter Rush.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 9.—The revenue cutter Richard Rush arrived from the Arctic today via Victoria. She reports that during the season she seized twelve sealing schooners with a total of nearly 7,000 skins. Russian authorities have seized three sealers on the Siberian coast, one American, one British, and the third of a nationality unknown.

DISPOSING OF THE JUNK.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REFUSE OF THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

Bargains Awaiting the Investments of the Enterprising Speculators—Inefficiency of the Gun-Cotton Torpedo — Another Successful Experiment with the Dynamite Gun—Closeness with Which Foreign Governments Watch Developments—Lifeboat Service for Vessels.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The fourth of the series of great auction sales of condemned naval stores and material is set for Oct. 10 at the Portsmouth, N. H., navy-yard. The first was at the Norfolk yard, the second at the Brooklyn yard, and the third at Mare Island, Cal. The stuff that is thus being worked off has been accumulating since the beginning of the War of the Rebellion. Such articles as are made of metal go off readily, while others, which were obsolete for the purposes for which they are intended, are hard to dispose of at any price. Thus far about $125,000 has been realized from these sales, which is about 5 per cent of the original cost of the stuff sold. Among the thousand and one odd articles offered in these great conglomerate auctions some very good bargains have been made, and more are promised. For instance, in the Portsmouth sale will be offered thirty-two steam boilers, which came out of the United States ships Marion, Vandalia, Omaha, Plymouth, Kearsarge, and Swatara, and a pair of condensing engines, 50x42, all of which are said to be capable of considerable further service, although they have been discarded by the navy. They will all probably go at their value as scrap iron, or but little more. Another opening for a speculation is in the lot of sixty-two anchors to be put up. These anchors run from 200 to 5,000 pounds in weight. The style in anchors has changed. The new style anchor is a little better looking out of the water, and perhaps a little more convenient to handle. No one pretends that it hooks into the bottom any better than the old stock anchor. Among the eight or ten hundred items in the Portsmouth condemned schedule are a number suggestive of the revolution in methods of warfare which has taken place within the present generation. A considerable quantity of old bronze battle-axes, resembling in all essential respects the flint or granit skull-breaker of the stone age, is to be put up. These axes are formidable in hand-to-hand conflict, and every man carried one to his belt, as did the ancients. The battle-ax and the cutlass, which is in no particular an advance upon the war-blades of the bronze age, were the main dependence in this kind of fighting up to ten years ago. A lot of navy cutlasses are to be offered at Portsmouth Oct. 10. The decadence of smooth-bore ordnance is signified by the condemnation of a number of smooth-bore guns and their equipments. The condemnation of all the smooth-bores in the service is only a matter of getting rifled guns to take their place, though the value of the smooth-bore guns for throwing shell and shrapnel cannot be denied.

A story comes to the Navy Department this week about the attempt of Capt. Bunce, commanding the United States ship Atlanta, to blow up and sink a derelict schooner off the Delaware breakwater last week while the Atlanta was on the way from Philadelphia to Newport. Seven gun-cotton torpedoes were successfully exploded under the derelict; but to the surprise of the theoretical gentleman who was bossing the proceedings the schooner did not sink. An investigation revealed the fact that the derelict is a fine, strong vessel from Maine, laden with yellow pine lumber. The gun-cotton exploded under her did not seem to have wrought much destruction. A tow-line and bridle were attached to the schooner and the man-of-war towed the prize into the port of Lewes, Del. The experiment is almost as instructive in showing the inefficiency of the standard gun-cotton torpedo as a means of attacking a ship's bottom as the late experiment in New York harbor was in showing the efficiency of the dynamite gun in destroying any object within its range. It may be noted that Gen. Berdan, the torpedo man, has published a letter in an Eastern service journal in which he endeavors to prove that the dynamite gun experiment was a failure, or of no value, because the distances were known and ample time had been given to ascertain the precise range of the gun. This is true as far as concerns the preliminary knowledge of Lieut. Zalinsky, of the distances in the harbor; but it should be borne in mind that Secretary Whitney specified a distance of a mile and a quarter; and it was both the right and the duty of Zalinsky to ascertain carefully the elevation necessary, with a given air-pressure, to drop a projectile into the water or upon an object at just that distance. The air-gun is adjustable to cover the entire horizon, so that whether the target hulk had been placed up the harbor, down the harbor, or straight across, the same degree of elevation would have answered the purpose of the experiment. Since the Fort Lafayette test the Pneumatic Gun Company has given another important exhibition of the powers of the eight-inch gelatine tube for the benefit of representatives of a number of foreign Governments. A range of two and a quarter miles was accomplished with apparently as good result as when the target was a mile and a quarter off. The closeness with which foreign representatives in Washington follow the course of these experiments indicates an extraordinary interest in the development of the great American device to shoot dynamite and gelatine. Since Charles Cramp of the firm of Cramp & Son, builders of the several guns already constructed for the Pneumatic Gun Company, was in Washington last week a report is current that the firm is to receive orders to manufacture a number of the air-guns for at least two foreign Governments. The British Government is one, and it is suspected that the Belgian is the other. But this is only rumor.

The Naval Lifeboat Board has again wound up its work without finding a boat suitable, in its judgment, to recommend as the standard boat of the navy. The board has sought a design that would embody the elements of both a lifeboat and a service-boat, so that it might take the place of all small boats on the ship excepting the steam-launch and possibly a dinghy. This quality, the board decides, is not embodied in any of the designs submitted in the competition. It is not known what step the Secretary will take next in the direction of getting a suitable lifeboat for the service. His idea is that every man-of-war should have enough lifeboat capacity to carry every man aboard in the event the ship has to be abandoned. This is not now the case with the larger naval vessels in commission. Provision does not now exist for more than two-thirds of all the ship's company. This means simply that if any one of the old hulks should founder and go down at sea, with no other vessel near, one-third of the entire ship's company must drown. This was illustrated in the wreck of the Saginaw in the Pacific a few years ago, and would have been again illustrated in the case of the Huron, lost on the coast of North Carolina soon afterward, had no lifeboats been available in the breakers. This is rather a startling fact in these times of improved navigation, but it is a fact whose application is not confined to the naval service. The large transatlantic vessels plying to New York seldom have lifeboat and liferaft accommodations for more than one-half of their human freight. Attention to this state of things was called in a startling manner by the wreck of the Oregon a few months ago off Sandy Hook.

The Nicaragua Canal project bobs up again. Admiral Ammen has been around the Navy Department on one of his periodical trips. He is as enthusiastic as ever about the success of the American Canal across the Isthmus. Chief Engineer Menocal is reported in New York this week as saying that by Dec. 1 ten surveying parties will have been placed in the field to make a detailed survey of the route preparatory to the active beginning of operations. It is hoped that this surveying force will be sufficient to complete the preliminary work before the next sickly season. Mr. Menocal is also reported to have said that after operations have begun the entire work will be completed within six years at a cost of from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000. It is now the intention to make the canal 120 feet wide at the bottom, with a minimum of twenty-eight feet of water.

No Eight-Hour Law There.

A report based upon an inspection of 1,214 factories in 125 different branches of work in Russia states that the hours of labor there vary from six to twenty, and that in one or two special instances workmen were compelled to labor twenty-four hours uninterruptedly. These differences are purely arbitrary and not controlled by the kind of work. In the same district in the same sort of work there is sometimes a difference of eleven hours in the amount of work required in a day in the different factories.

Considering style and quality, Colby & Sons 219 State street, defy competition.

SOUTH CHICAGO FOR ANNEXATION.

The Question Viewed from a Broad and Liberal Standpoint.

South Chicago *Free Press*, Oct. 9: The Hyde Park annexation petition presented to the County Board last Monday contemplates the transfer of all the old Township of Hyde Park, and also all of the old Township of South Chicago, being the eastern or lake shore half of the southern section of the village extending to the Indiana State line, and having One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street for its southern and Stony Island for its western boundary. The territory west of Stony Island avenue and south of Eighty-seventh street, containing the Village of Pullman, is not included in the petition. This strip of territory is two miles wide, and six miles long from north to south.

This petition is in the main satisfactory to all geographical sections. The former petitions have been withdrawn, and the board have directed that the new proposition be submitted to the vote of the people at the next general election, Nov. 8.

We have only space in this connection to examine some of the principal reasons urged both for and against annexation.

1. The arguments put forward by some that joining the city would mean increased taxation are absurd. It would mean nothing of the kind. Taxation is lower in Chicago than in any one of the adjoining towns. In the South Town this year, for instance, the rate is $5.20 per $100. In the adjacent districts of Lake and Hyde Park the rates are $6.63, $5.55, $7.07.

2. The school tax in some of the districts is more than the entire municipal tax of the city for all purposes—gas, water, sewers, police, fire, schools, scavenger service, etc. In this district there is an immediate demand for new school buildings, which can be met only by a new issue of school bonds, in addition to the $40,000 outstanding. If annexed to Chicago the requisite improvements will be furnished out of the general school fund and the buildings be of a class and capacity to meet every demand of the public.

3. The Village of Hyde Park, with its population of nearly 75,000, is too large for the capable administration of its affairs by a board of six village trustees. This is the testimony of the trustees themselves. They cannot give adequate time to the discharge of their official duties without serious neglect of their private business. Annexed to the City of Chicago we should enjoy all the advantages of a comprehensive municipal administration and be relieved of the present burden of an independent Government, which involves no compensating advantages.

4. Under the village administration water mains and sewer improvements are paid for by special assessments, whereas under the City Government the cost of these improvements is chargeable to the general fund.

5. Annexation would enhance the value of property from 10 to 15 per cent. It would largely increase the efficiency of the police and fire service, reduce the rates of insurance, and aid us particularly in the matter of obtaining loans on real estate, from which we are now practically debarred by reason of being outside the city limits.

6. Chicago must speedily settle its sewage question, and if annexed to that city the system will include a comprehensive plan for the drainage of the southern section of Hyde Park.

7. The commercial interest of South Chicago would be peculiarly advantaged by annexation, by relieving it of any suggestion of future rivalry. Chicago's gigantic commercial interest would become identical with and inseparable from our own. Her brains, her energy, her capital, her political influence would be irresistibly directed to the rapid material development of the entire Calumet region. Her merchants and her capitalists would be quick to perceive and eager to grasp the transcendent opportunities for increasing their power and opulence.

These conclusions follow from the logic of irresistible facts. History always repeats itself. Natural geographical advantages invariably determine the location of great commercial centres necessary to the distribution of the products of industry and of agriculture. These advantageous positions become the gateways to the arteries of commerce by land and water. South Chicago so situated, wedded to Chicago, must in the early future fulfill all the natural conditions of development which insure commercial supremacy. Annexed to Chicago she will possess as in her own right all the elements conducive to rapid and permanent progression.

The opponents of annexation are mainly those who are directly or indirectly interested in our village administration. Officeholders, office-seekers, village appointees, contractors and their employés, village newspapers supported by official advertising, members of the police and fire departments, and nearly all others dependent in whole or in part upon official patronage are of course working very strenuously against a measure which threatens to curtail their sources of subsistence. If the *Free Press* were to be actuated by the same selfish considerations it would also oppose annexation, but looking at the question from a broad and liberal standpoint of the public interest and taking a wholly disinterested view of the subject, it feels compelled to advocate a measure which so largely involves the progress and prosperity of South Chicago.

Hang out your banners on the outer wall. The cry is—Annexation!

THE ANNEXATIONISTS SHOULD ORGANIZE.

Lake View seems to be the only suburb seeking annexation in which the annexationists are well organized. Nothing has been done apparently in Lake and Hyde Park since the presentation of the petitions to the County Board. Yet organization in both towns is absolutely necessary to the success of the movement. The anti-annexationists have plenty of men ready to do their work in the village and town officers and in the small-fry politicians who hanker after constableships, school directorships, and the like. Those fellows keep up a constant propaganda of falsehood concerning what they call the "disadvantages of annexation." Meetings, such as those held in Lake View during the last three Saturdays, and speeches like those of Messrs. Clark, Le Moyne, Goodwillie, and Furthmann, are necessary to fully expose the unsoundness and absurdity of the so-called arguments of the anti-annexationists. Later on such organizations will be necessary to look after ticket printing and peddling. The taxeaters will try to have all the tickets printed against annexation or in such a way as to count against it. It will require close watching and good organization to defeat the schemes of these people. They are cunning, resourceful, and tricky, and they will make all sorts of dickers to carry their point. All the petitions having now been submitted and acted on by the County Board, the time for organization has arrived. The Hyde Park annexationists in particular ought to be up and doing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Soldiers Arrested in Bad Company—One Gets Rid of His Gun.

Some of the men who were unaccounted for at roll-call at Camp Sheridan yesterday morning may be found at the Desplaines Street Station. Lieut. Ross took a posse of policemen early Sunday morning and raided Nos. 289 West Randolph street, run by Mary Bennett; 119 South Halsted street, kept by Elizabeth Hartman; 78 South Halsted street, kept by Eugene Vincent; and 41 Meridian street, kept by Mary Pettis. Of the thirty-six inmates captured nearly one-half were men, and nearly all the men were from the camp.

A man giving the name of George Francis Younger walked into the Harrison Street Station yesterday with a Springfield rifle, which he asked to be relieved of. He said that a drunken soldier from Camp Sheridan approached him at Canal and Madison streets and asked him if he wouldn't carry his rifle for a little while, as he was weary. Younger consented, and then the soldier went off to hunt up his Captain and failed to return.

Killed by Strong Drink.

Michael Gooley, a blacksmith, living with four children at No. 2927 Quinn street, has not been working for some time, and consequently has been despondent. When, two weeks ago, his wife died he drank to excess and kept up the spree until yesterday, when Dr. Steurnagel was called and found Gooley lying on the floor naked and almost unconscious. The house was absolutely bare and the children were nearly starved. Gooley was arrested in the afternoon while chasing after his children with a knife, and died within twenty minutes after his arrest.

An Unknown Woman Walks Into the River.

While the Clark street bridge was open a little after 9 o'clock last night an unknown woman walked over the south abutment into the river and was drowned. B. Jerome of No. 181 Indiana street and Mrs. J. F. Allen of No. 544 West Van Buren saw the occurrence, and said the woman appeared to be of middle age and was dressed in black. Her bonnet, a black one—floated down the stream and was taken out of the water by some tugmen. The police began dragging for the body as soon as they arrived, and the propeller City of Duluth moved down to where the woman disappeared, and worked her engines for a quarter of an hour in the hope that the commotion in the water might raise the body. At midnight it had not been recovered.

A Watchman Injured.

The second accident at the Jewish synagogue in course of erection at the corner of Judd and Clinton streets occurred yesterday, when Matthew McMahon, the watchman, 49 years old and living at No. 197 Thirteenth place, was struck by a pile of falling lumber, receiving serious internal injuries, though no bones were broken. He was removed to the County Hospital.

Fatal Quarrel Between Louisville Farmers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—William Bowles was held at the county jail tonight for murder. He is the slayer of his son-in-law, William Van Vetter. Both men were influential farmers living near town. Bowles was not pleased with Van Vetter's treatment of his wife, and made complaint to Van Vetter in sharp terms. He replied savagely, and a fight with knives followed in which both men were badly cut. Bowles ran into the house and secured a pistol. Van Vetter, already bleeding from a dozen wounds, followed close behind him, but before he could get within arm's length Bowles shot him in the neck. The ball ranged upward through the brain, inflicting a wound from which Van Vetter died two hours later. Bowles was refused bail tonight.

Carl Upmann's Bouquet. Smoke no other.

GARRETT BROKEN DOWN.

THE HEALTH OF THE BALTIMORE MAGNATE SAID TO BE AFFECTED.

His Sudden Departure from New York for Home Gives Rise to Sensational Rumors—Interesting Gossip About the Telegraph Deal—How Jay Gould Comes Out—Forthcoming Meeting of the American Bankers' Association—Other Financial Matters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The sudden departure of Robert Garrett for Baltimore this afternoon, accompanied by Dr. Metcalf of this city, as is reported from Baltimore, gave rise to rumors at once surprising and painful. They were in effect that he had been taken home for treatment.

Not one of Mr. Garrett's friends would give the slightest credence to this report, and so far as could be learned in this city there is not a shadow of foundation for this rumor. At the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City tonight an official said:

"Mr. Garrett, his wife, and servant left in the private car Baltimore at 2:30. That is his own car. Nobody else was with him, and he not only looked sound physically, but was as lively as a cricket."

According to statements from other sources Mr. Garrett's party was made up of himself and his wife, J. Swan Frick, Mr. Garrett's brother-in-law, and Mrs. Frick, William F. Frick, his father-in-law, and his secretary, W. E. Guy, who had come on from Baltimore to meet the party. Mrs. Garrett had her maid with her and her husband had three men-servants with him. The Fricks were attended by two servants. The party was taken to the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry in carriages ordered at the hotel office. The ride to the ferry was not marked by anything out of the usual run. Mr. Garrett, when he came, was expected to make a longer stay in this city, but his departure was so orderly and commonplace in its details that no surprise was caused by it. He was about the hotel as usual in the morning, and there was nothing in his actions to attract attention to him.

At midnight last night Mr. Garrett and a party of friends, including John Chamberlain, Tom Ochiltree, Mr. Frick, and a few others, were enjoying themselves in the barroom of the Hoffman House. Mr. Garrett was talking, and talking big, when suddenly the scene changed. Another man appeared, and walking over to the table caught Mr. Garrett by the arm and attempted to force him from the room. The room was soon in an uproar. Arms were brandished and a general fight seemed imminent, when Billy Edwards, the ex-pugilist, ran in, caught one man by the nape of the neck and the seat of his trousers and marched him to the corner of the room to argue with him. Mr. Garrett was escorted to the sidewalk. The stranger gave Edwards a card bearing the name of Temple and said that he was a friend of Garrett from Baltimore. He declared that he was actuated by motives of friendship only, and thought that the people with Mr. Garrett were swindlers and bunko men.

GARRETT UNABLE TO STOP IT.

He Is Powerless to Prevent the Transfer of the Telegraph Lines.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The result of the investigations into the affairs of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company by President King of the Erie on behalf of the syndicate will not be made public. The examination was solely for the benefit of the syndicate. It has been ascertained, however, that this investigation revealed the strong probability of the Baltimore & Ohio Directors passing the next dividend. The company is sorely pressed for ready money, as in building the line to Philadelphia and keeping up the interest on the bonds improvements on the main line and rolling stock have been allowed to deteriorate. The new management will adopt the plan of the Pennsylvania Railroad of devoting a portion of its earnings to betterments. This work will be carried out in detail, even at the expense of dividends, which heretofore have been 5 per cent semi-annually.

The objection which President Garrett is making to the sale of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph line to the Western Union company can have no more effect than the protest of any citizen. A prominent banker who has figured in the recent deal declared today: "Mr. Garrett has signed away his right to protest." The banker continued: "Before he sailed for Europe last summer he gave absolute power to the syndicate to dispose of the express, telegraph, and sleeping-car privileges, and it was under this authorization that the sales of the express business and the telegraph lines were made. It is too late now for him to revoke that authority."

The sleeping-car privileges will no doubt be secured by the Pullman Company this week.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9.—Robert Garrett said today with regard to the stories published in the New York papers about the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph deal:

No reporter or any other person has been authorized to say anything as coming from me, and most of the statements which I have seen are either false or are much garbled versions of remarks made by me in accidental private conversations.

As to making a statement with regard to public matters affecting himself and the railroad company, Mr. Garrett said that after he had looked into the details of various matters he would be willing and desirous to give an account of the company's affairs, present and prospective, and he hoped it would be satisfactory to his friends, the public, and all concerned.

WALL STREET TALK.

How Gould Fares in the Purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio Lines.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—A story is circulating round, backed up by a sort of semi-official announcement, that the Western Union purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph was "completed" by the formal passing over to the Baltimore & Ohio representatives of 50,000 shares of Western Union stock, this stock being from Jay Gould's private box. One theory—the current one—has it that when the Western Union's proposed big increase of capital comes these 50,000 shares will be returned to Mr. Gould in new certificates. Another theory (and one that is discussed in some wide-awake circles) has it that Mr. Gould is inclined to deal generously with his Western Union Company and really won't insist on having the certificates handed back. He is willing to have the company pay him in cash for the whole lot at the present market price. There are some very decided advantages in this plan—for Mr. Gould. Just suppose he were to try to sell 50,000 shares of his stock in the open market all at once, what sort of an average price could he obtain? Wouldn't 50 or 60 be a fair quotation if once it leaked out that Jay Gould's own certificates were being delivered?

On the basis that the Western Union Company is to issue new stock to pay for the Baltimore & Ohio purchase some Wall street mathematicians have been figuring out the "exact cost" of the Baltimore & Ohio system to the Western Union. Fifty thousand shares represent 500 certificates of 100 shares each. The engraved plate from which Western Union certificates are printed is in Mr. Gould's possession, and to strike off 500 new certificates will cost—the estimate is from a printer—about 20 cents apiece, or for the lot $100. Mr. Gould having a large patronage to dispose of can probably even get a discount from this price; but he might not care to ask favors of vulgar tradesmen; and, anyhow, $100 isn't an excessive price for the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph system.

Russell Sage is selling privileges at 1 per cent good for the remainder of the year, permitting the holders to "put" the stock to him at 70, or "call" it from him at 86, which shows that to the Sage mind there isn't much danger of the price going more than eight points down from the present figures.

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Important Matters to Come Before the Meeting in Pittsburg This Week.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 9.—The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, which meets at the Grand Opera-House in this city next Wednesday, promises to be very largely attended. It is expected that not less than 600 members will be present to take an active part in the proceedings. Dr. George Marsland of New York, Secretary of the association, arrived tonight to complete arrangements for the meeting. He said the association represented, directly and indirectly, 9,000 banking institutions in the United States with an aggregate capital of $4,000,000,000. Of this number 3,000 were National banks, 4,000 private banks, and the rest State trust and savings banks. Reports received indicate a season of gratifying prosperity extending to all sections of the country, and that there are no apprehensions of a panic.

Among the papers to be read will be an interesting account of the financial and banking progress of the year by United States Controller Trenholm; the evils apprehended from the surplus in the United States Treasury, by ex-Controller John J. Knox; State taxation of National banks, by Chauncey P. Williams of Albany, N. Y., and the report on the thirty-one reciprocity treaties between foreign countries and the United States for the return of criminals charged with forgery, embezzlement, and other crimes against property.

The convention will be in session two days. A reception will be given the delegates at the Monongahela House Wednesday evening, and Friday they will be given an opportunity to visit the principal industries and see the wonders of natural gas.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—"The bankers' view of the financial prospect and commercial prosperity of this great and growing country is certainly a most encouraging one." This in brief is the feeling as gathered by Dr. George Marsland, Secretary of the American Bankers' Association, which meets in Pittsburg this week. He said, when here yesterday:

I have been gathering suggestions from the bankers in regard to such dangers as may threaten the banking stability and commercial prosperity of the country. The bankers' convention is for the purpose of surveying the business progress and banking gain of the whole country, with a view to learning the dangers to be apprehended from any source. There has been a monetary stringency in some parts of the country and a panic has been apprehended. I have sought to learn from the bankers of Buffalo, as of elsewhere, what they think are the imminent dangers and what can be done to ward them off. All are as one in the belief that there is now no imminent danger and apprehensions for the future will continue to abate if one or two things can be guarded against. One of these is the speculation which has done so much mischief in the grain trade, in stocks, etc—that violent speculation which springs up in different parts of the country and lives on that pabulum given by the banks. If that could be checked one mischief-making, alarming cause would disappear. If the bankers could put their heads together to devise some sort of a check on speculation great benefit might come from such counsel. The second cause for apprehension lies in the real-estate speculation. If in those parts of the country where real estate has got a boom, as they call it, the banks will take care to keep clear of such paper no danger need be feared from this source. These two and one or two minor things that naturally follow are the only things bankers need to guard against. Among questions to be considered at the convention are the great pressure upon banking institutions, the attempt of the bankers and banking organizations to meet this new responsibility, and how to meet it. The increased pressure upon the banking mechanism, which is the foundation of commercial prosperity and progress, is caused by increased business. This is being taken care of by new banks, all of which seem to be needed, and all of which are prospering, and answers the second question. The third point is the most important. It is satisfactory to note that banks are increasing their capital and surplus and conservative principles are growing and governing their conduct of business. Another cause for satisfaction is the earnestness with which bankers all over the country are seeking publicity. They are coming to value the safeguards which publicity gives. In order that the banks may be able to take part in the international questions of finance they must know of one another, so no bank lives to itself or dies to itself. It is in the atmosphere of that sensitive thing we call public credit that they must sink or swim. Therefore there is a growing feeling to submit to all the light of publicity that is necessary to keep the atmosphere of our banking institutions sweet and healthful and clean. These and other things give the bankers great hope and confidence in the future. All banks are vying with one another in the effort to become solid, more stable, more permanent, and that the prosperity of the country may do the same.

THE CLEARING-HOUSES.

Comparison of Results of the Week with Those of a Year Ago.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—The following table, compiled from dispatches to the *Post* from the managers of the leading clearing-houses in the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended Oct. 8, 1887, with the rates per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week in 1886:

Cities.	Clearances.	Per cent.
New York	$675,201,491	Decrease 17.2
Boston	83,905,654	Decrease 4.5
Philadelphia	65,116,746	Increase 2.5
Chicago	61,306,000	Decrease 8.0
St. Louis	17,027,940	Increase 6.4
San Francisco	18,388,980	Increase 50.4
*Baltimore	13,100,000	Increase 7.2
Cincinnati	11,460,500	Increase 1.2
New Orleans	8,767,685	Increase 19.2
Pittsburg	10,097,342	Increase 13.5
Kansas City	7,719,068	Increase 24.5
Louisville	5,787,559	Increase 24.8
Providence	3,900,000	Decrease 20.4
St. Paul	4,445,184	Increase 11.0
Milwaukee	4,955,000	Increase 10.5
Omaha	2,994,226	Increase 28.1
Minneapolis	5,994,976	Increase 6.4
Denver	2,490,443	Increase 22.9
Galveston	2,027,977	Decrease 1.4
Detroit	4,447,958	Increase 17.9
Cleveland	3,493,017	Increase 31.2
Indianapolis	2,084,221	Increase 45.9
Memphis	2,494,000	Increase 69.2
Columbus	2,350,000	Increase 3.0
Hartford	1,942,990	Increase 17.6
New Haven	1,393,960	Increase 10.7
*Peoria	1,320,000	Increase 30.0
Portland	1,010,000	Decrease 4.9
Springfield	1,155,640	Increase 22.0
Wichita	736,424	Increase 110.1
Norfolk	1,211,002	Increase 15.8
St. Joseph	1,484,851	Increase 62.1
Worcester	1,183,746	Increase 13.6
Lowell	634,671	Increase 11.7
Syracuse	770,905	Increase 23.6
Grand Rapids	640,008	Increase 32.7
Total	$1,038,968,169	Decrease 12.0
Outside New York	362,766,678	Increase 3.4

*Approximate.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Business on the London Exchange Irregular—In Other Cities.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Discount was easy during the last week at 3⅛@3. Business on the stock exchange was irregular. Early in the week there was an appearance of healthy activity. This was followed by renewed dullness, and dealings for investment became very limited. Yesterday every department was flat. American railroad securities closed with a sharp fall, the rally on the Gould purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio being lost. Selling was active and large amounts were realized at low quotations. The week's variations include the following:

Decreases—Atlantic Western Extension and St. Louis Bridge 2 each, Denver common and Louisville & Nashville 1¼ each, Central Pacific, Erie preferred, Union Pacific, Louisville & Nashville mortgage, and Pittsburg & Connellsville 1 each, Alabama & Texas, Lake Shore, Ohio & Mississippi, and New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio ½ each.

Increases—Wabash 1, Baltimore & Ohio 1933 bonds ½. Canadas were weak and sold heavily. Grand Trunk seconds fell 3½, do firsts 1, thirds ¾, do ordinary ¾, and do guaranteed ½.

Mexican firsts and seconds declined ½. Cable shares were strong on the expected cessation of the tariff war. Anglo-American advanced 1 and Direct Cable ½. French cable shares have risen from 102 to 142 francs.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—On the bourse during the week business was quiet; prices steady. Three per cent rentes remained unchanged. Crédit Foncier shows a rise of 26 francs on the prospect of a share in the carrying out of the Government scheme to establish the Crédit Agricole. Suez Canal shares advanced 5¾ francs. Panama Canal declined 3¼ francs.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—Business was inactive on the boerse during the week: prices showed an upward tendency. At the end of the week an attempt to renew the raid on Russians was made, but it failed, the public continuing to hold on to its securities. The final quotations include the following: Prussian 4s, 106; Deutsche Bank, 164.90; Austrian gold rente, 91.75; Hungarian gold rente, 80.50; Austrian credit, 462; short exchange on London, 20.43½; long do., 20.24½; private discount, 2.

FRANFORT, Oct. 9.—Business on the boerse was quiet during the week; prices closed weak yesterday; Russian 4s declined ¾ per cent during the day. The final quotations include the following: Russian 4s, 80.10; Spanish 4s, 67.30; short exchange on London, 20.43; private discount, 2¼.

A French Tragedy.

A French Lieutenant of hussars left the army to marry a girl who was too poor to bring him the dowry a woman has to have to marry a French officer. He went to work for $30 a month; his wife fell ill, he ran into debt, and finally couldn't get anybody to trust him for milk, which was the only thing that would keep his wife alive. So he stole some milk, got caught at it, and although when arraigned the magistrate let him go, his wife was just dying when he got again to her bedside. He waited for her last sigh, and then lay down by her side and blew out his brains.

An Embarrassment of Riches.

California is asserted to be groaning under a redundancy of crops.

GIBBONS AND POWDERLY.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE KNIGHTS.

The Master Workman Tells of the Suspicions Entertained by the Cardinal and How They Were Dispelled—The Cause of the Workingmen Taken to Rome by the Eloquent Prince of the Church—The Order Not Hostile to Religion.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 9.—The letter prepared by General Master Workman Powderly upon the attitude of the Catholic Church towards the Knights of Labor, and which has been awaited with more than ordinary interest by the members of the order throughout the country, was finally completed tonight and will be presented to the General Assembly in the morning. Following are the main points:

In the month of October of last year Cardinal Gibbons called the Archbishops of America together to discuss serious matters appertaining to the church in this country, the principal among these being the relations with the Order of the Knights of Labor with secret societies. Protestants and Catholics became deeply interested in the attitude which these twelve powerful prelates who are at the head of the American hierarchy would take with reference to the labor problem. It had been represented to the ecclesiastical authorities that the Knights were seeking to revolutionize generally accepted fundamental principles by claiming for labor the right to dictate to capital, and in this manner were seeking to bring into full force popular sovereignty in opposition to private rights; that they were following the example of the French Socialists and arrogating to themselves the right of ordering strikes whenever it suited their purpose, and by these strikes causing the loss of life and the destruction of private property; and that should the order prosper with its pernicious principles it would lead its members and the working classes generally from insubordination to anarchy and Socialism. If the principles of the Knights of Labor were ever to prevail among the people, faith and religion would be forever destroyed in our country. Thus spoke the enemies of organized labor.

Immediately after the close of the last session of the General Assembly in Richmond your General Master Workman received a courteous invitation from his Eminence the Cardinal to come to Baltimore, as his presence there was urgently required for the purpose of offering testimony on matters concerning the order, and upon which his Eminence desired particular information. I selected Brothers John W. Hayes and Tom O'Reilly to accompany me to Baltimore. Your committee submitted to his Eminence that "the unifying force of the order of the Knights of Labor consisted in the breadth and purity of the principles inculcated, and the cultivation of intellectual, moral, and social happiness. We are like unto a band of brothers engaged in a holy cause, which, far from absorbing, would strengthen our love of country and would intensify, elevate, and ennoble our patriotism. In our order, composed as it is of various European nationalities, one of the most gratifying features is the rapidity with which these become assimilated and welded together, forming a united whole, strong and indissoluble. A tree is known by its fruits, men by their deeds, and systems by their results. Believing firmly in the righteousness of our cause, we ask your Eminence to examine the records of our order and the records of our prominent members who have for years upheld our principles. It is our hope, as it is our desire, to purge the order of the violent element—the element of radical men who want to found a society of atheistic anarchy."

During the interview, which was of long duration, Cardinal Gibbons said in substance: "After what we have just learned, the present condition of the order is to us an unmistakable indication that the control of your organization still rests with the conservative element, and is a guarantee that there will be no rash and dangerous departures from those features of its policy which command the forbearance and respect if not the approval of the entire country. We now infer that the objects of the Knights of Labor are praiseworthy and in no way opposed to the views of the Catholic Church. The Catholic prelates will declare in favor of labor. The Catholic Church in America will take the side of the weaker against the stronger. We readily believe that to rescue the toiler from the grasp of the selfish is a work worthy of the noblest and best of our race, and we recognize that it is to the accomplishment of that grand object that the order of the Knights of Labor is bending its every energy. The church is justly watchful against all secret organizations. There is no need of secrecy where the end and the methods of organization are justifiable, and secrecy raises a presumption that there is something which will not bear the light of day. The Catholic church is most visible to all creation, and it instinctively guards against secrecy and concealment. . . . We condemn the work of Anarchists. Like Samson of old they would fain pull down the edifice of the Constitution which shelters them, even though they should perish in the ruins. The man that would endeavor to undermine the laws and institutions of this great and glorious country deserves the fate of those who laid profane hands on the ark of the living God. Socialism takes a defiant position beyond the pale of the church and announces such an extreme policy that one does not need to hesitate a moment to reach a conclusion as to its merits and influence. It boldly abolishes all religious restraint as fatuitous, denounces all extant forms of worship, and goes back to what it calls 'nature,' and what the world calls atheism. We express full faith in the maintenance of friendliness between the church and the order so long as you keep free from affiliations with dangerous associations and devote yourselves to the fulfillment of your legitimate mission."

His eminence intimated to your committee his intended journey to Rome, promised to explain the purposes of the organization at the Vatican, and requested permission to pledge the order to the maintenance of a lawful and orderly behavior. How this prince of the church fulfilled his covenant made with us, and how he championed our cause in the Eternal City, we know full well, and the expression of pontifical good-will for the order of the Knights of Labor, which came to us last March, was due solely to the earnest and intelligent advocacy of our cause by Cardinal Gibbons. His Eminence knew well how to express and communicate the impulses of his own inspired soul, and our grateful and profound thanks are due to him for the extraordinary favors he has bestowed upon our order in overflowing measure. In his report to the Propaganda his Eminence said: "In submitting to the Holy See the conclusions which, after several months' of observation and reflection, seem to me to sum up the question of the association of the Knights of Labor, I am strongly convinced of the vast importance of this question, which forms but one ring in the great chain of the social problems of our day, and especially of our country. The order is not hostile to religion. We have not found in the constitution, by-laws, and official declarations the elements which the Holy See so clearly indicates as condemnatory, and the formula of the organization contains neither oath nor obligation which precludes those who do not belong to it from becoming acquainted with their affairs. This has been especially explained to us by the principal officers. No promise of blind obedience is required. Not only their objects and their rules are not hostile to religion or the church, but the very contrary. It seems to me plain that the Holy See cannot entertain the proposal to condemn the Knights of Labor. First, because such a condemnation does not appear to be justified, either by the letter or by the spirit of its constitution, of its laws, or by the declaration of its heads; second, that such a condemnation does not appear necessary in view of the transient form of the organization and of the social condition of the United States; third, that it would not be prudent, on account of the reality of the wrongs of the workingmen and the fact that the existence of such is admitted by the American public; fourth, that it would be dangerous to the reputation of the church in our democratic country; fifth, that it would be powerless to compel the obedience of our Catholic workingmen, who would regard it as false and iniquitous; sixth, that it would be destructive instead of beneficial in its effects, forcing the sons of the church to rebel against their mother and to range themselves with condemned societies which they have hitherto avoided; seventh, that it would turn into doubt and hostility the marked devotion of our people toward the Holy See; eighth, that it would be regarded as a cruel blow to the authority of the Bishops of the United States, who it is well known protest against such condemnation."

Thus it will be seen that his Eminence made a forcible public plea for the working classes. The bearing of the Vatican toward the order has been friendly and conciliatory. The Knights of Labor remain untouched, and it will be our particular duty to prevent the order from committing anything against the civil and ecclesiastical laws which might be condemned by the Church or State. His Holiness the Pope wisely determined not to provoke an antagonism between the Church and the mighty industrial power that is now making itself felt throughout this free land of ours, and Leo XIII. has shown that he is neither rash nor illiberate.

Mr. Powderly then quotes letters from Cardinals Manning and Gibbons giving their views in relation to the order. Cardinal Gibbons' letter closes as follows:

Remember that the eyes of your countrymen are upon you, and that they will watch your proceedings with the deepest interest. As a law-abiding and industrious body, seeking by all honorable means to improve your condition, you owe it to yourselves and to the good name of your order to set your face against Anarchists, Nihilists, and other dangerous associations, which are base ingratitude of attempting to undermine the Government that protects them and the temple of the Constitution that shelters them. Do not permit your reputation to be tainted by any morbid sympathy for men who have no substantial grievance to redress, and who strive to make their cause respectable by obtaining the connivance, if not the sanction, of your powerful organization. God grant that your deliberations may be marked by wisdom and discretion, and a spirit of true patriotism which, while seeking to advance your temporal interests, will merit the approval of Heaven as well as of your fellow-citizens.

There is no reason to fear that the order as an association will falsify the good character given it by the American prince of the church. Our organization is entirely free from the elements of sectarian, religious, or irreligious discussion, and its fundamentals are of a kind to guard it against disturbing influences outside of the sphere to which it was created.

T. V. POWDERLY.

THE PEOPLE ARE THE RULERS.

A Discourse Full of Patriotism and Hard Sense.

The Rev. J. Coleman Adams preached a sermon in St. Paul's Universalist Church yesterday morning that should have been heard by a larger congregation than was present. The subject was: "Some After-Thoughts of the President's Visit." Once in a while passing events illustrated some secret and hidden principle with a Gospel application. On the surface it was a simple thing that this individual—the President—should receive the respect and plaudits of the people, but to him there was something behind it all. It was an object-lesson in the social life of the great American Nation. It was a living and glorious example of the present civilization, and fairly illustrated the perpetual paradox of a representative Government. The facts were misstated when it was said the people went out to meet their ruler. They did nothing of the kind, for this country had no ruler but the people. When the Chief Executive came and stood before the people and was greeted by them the greeting to him was simply as to the Chief Executive, and not to him as the ruler. Society as an organic political unit was the ruler in this free country, and the real power behind the throne was with the people. This idea of the Chief Executive being of the people was prettily illustrated by a remark of the late President Arthur when he denied that he was on the point of stepping down and out: "I will step down and up." He understood and appreciated the spirit of our great Republic, and fully comprehended the principle that "We, the people, are the rulers."

Mr. Adams denied that the events of the last week were of any political significance and that attempts to make them appear so would succeed, and he characterized it as a piece of mean and spiteful partisanship to invest the President's visit with political significance. It was impossible for any man to stand at the head of this Nation and not be impressed with the opinion of the whole people, and that he must take on the average sentiment of the whole country. Abraham Lincoln represented the average sentiment of the whole people, and his proclamation against slavery came as a result of this average sentiment of all the people. When he moved forward it was the forward march of the whole country. He was a different man at the time of his death than when he became President, and it was the result of the pure and simple of the influence of the average sentiment of the whole people. These reflections, he said, ought to have a great moral bearing on the conduct of the people, and should make them alive to their responsibility.

A question prompted by the demonstration of the last week was, Who is taking care of the city? Why, the city took care of itself. That's what all American cities do, for the average sentiment against lawlessness is great enough to hold the lawless in check. Our highest respect is due the police, and their progress through the city last Wednesday should have been a continual welcome in recognition of the stand they made one dark night in May of last year. But it was not only the police who made that stand, but the moral force of the whole Nation behind them. Had the people not been behind the police they would have been powerless to cope with the hordes of anarchy. It is not the fear of the law that holds anarchy in check, but the knowledge that the whole people look upon the Anarchistic leaders with contempt and detestation, and as long as that sentiment is uppermost there is no danger in this country from the Anarchists. Let public opinion once be with the rioters and we will soon find a different state of affairs. When the forces standing for law and order mix up with those of disorder, then free government is gone in this country. Hence we see the necessity to sustain and strengthen the foundations of society by properly educating and training the coming ruler—the little king in his cradle—for if he is not trained as he should be he will turn out a tyrant. I cannot agree to the proposition that the roots of our government are only 100 years old—they go back forty centuries—and I believe our system was much longer in seasoning than one short century; nor do I agree with Mr. Gladstone that our Constitution was struck off in one single act. It was the triumph of a principle which had struggled with wrongs and oppressions for centuries back. I looked with a sense of reverence and awe upon the great crowds of last week, because I saw in them the instrument of God, and I am sorry for the man who cannot see God on Bunker Hill, and who cannot see Him fighting with Washington and again with Grant. This is the lesson of my sermon: God is in the earth governing among the nations.

INVOLVED IN MANY DISPUTES.

A Description of the American Board's Meeting by Dr. Little—Other Sermons.

Dr. Arthur Little of the New England Church described yesterday morning the meeting of the American Board at Springfield, Mass., and the fierce theological controvery waged by its members. Should the board sent out missionaries who believe in and teach continued probation after death? appears to be the question in controversy, with a minority favorable to it.

"Last week," said the doctor, "for the first time I attended a meeting of the American Board in New England. There the board was born, has grown, and is at home. It is an exotic this side the lakes. It is a grand body. Among its members are twenty Presidents and ex-Presidents of colleges, a dozen theological professors, and many most eminent clergymen, professional and business-men. The limit of membership is 211. The members present numbered 167. The sermon before the board wisely evaded the question which has agitated the body for the last four years. It was painfully evident that questions not tending to the promotion of the cause of the Master were thrust into the deliberations. Still, few personalities were indulged in. Those who could not speak were most fortunate, as many speakers regretted their words. The applause following incisive speeches engendered bitterness. Such meetings should be held away from a popular crowd, as meetings of any other great corporation when in trouble. I doubt if the discussion changed one mind. Dr. Boardman's report instructed the Credential Committee to guard against the introduction of the so-called heresy, held the board to its old style of sending out missionaries, which it had practiced for the last seventy-five years, and opposed those hypotheses which the Christian people repudiate. The report was adopted. It was a noticeable fact that New Haven warmly favored the minority report. Dr. Fisher, Dr. Harris, ex-President Porter, and others advocated its claims. The conservative element, however, carried a majority in all questions. The resolution to stick to the old book and oppose those hypotheses for which there is no Scriptural basis will cheer the hearts of Christians in the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist Churches. This is an hour not of exultation, but of prayer to God to interpose and bring to agreement the differing Christians. Dr. Storrs did not accept unconditionally of the office which he said he considered the highest on earth. I think he will try to pacify the factions.

"One of the most impressive features of the year's history of the board was the sweep of the hand of death. The colossal figure of Mark Hopkins is seen no more. Alpheus Hardy, distinguished for his devotion to the Master's service, and our own beloved Dr. Post, are alike asleep. Another, who in many respects was more prominent than either of them, ex-Gov. Washburn of Massachusetts, died while the board was in session, surrounded by his fellow-workers and with his mind filled with thoughts of the evangelization of the world."

THE REV. CHAUNCEY GILES OF THE NEW CHURCH.

The final session of the Illinois Association of the New Church was held yesterday at the Temple on Van Buren street. The Rev. Chauncey Giles of Philadelphia preached the morning sermon. The text was: "If ye abide in me and my words abide in you ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you."—John, xv., 7.

The minister said that this was God's grandest promise. If a great physician told his patient that he would be cured the sick person had confidence in the statement. To abide meant to stay permanently, and the relation was illustrated by the atmosphere—we abide in it and it in us. The spiritual body had to bear the same relation to God. If this were the case the Lord would give His child whatever he asked, be it riches, wisdom, or the glory of the earth. If God were asked for these things, and He did not grant them, it was evident that the petitioner was not in harmony with Him. God loved all men, and would therefore not grant the desires of the wicked, as that would work to their own injury.

In the evening the Rev. S. C. Ely of St. Louis preached. The Rev. Mr. Giles is announced to speak this evening and tomorrow evening on "What Can the New Church Do for Us?"

DR. THOMAS ON SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Thomas preached to a large assemblage at McVicker's Theatre from Galatians xx., 2, and following verses. "Self-consciousness is the most distinctive attribute of man. This puts us alone, and differentiates us from all other species of living creatures. We may not be able to say how we are or how everything else is, but man alone is able to say: 'I am, I exist, I have being.' The suns and stars shine and give light to inferior planets, but they do not know it. The birds of the air, the fishes of the sea, have life in all its mechanical qualities, but they do not know it. More than 100,000,000 conscious personalities exist today. Each one has his little world of reason, of right and wrong, of duty and responsibility. Thence must it be admitted that there are just as many worlds as there are individuals in existence. When a child is born practically a new world is created, for here is a being who can grasp the entire universe and God, but only through his own consciousness and personality. The doctrine of the incarnation is not contrary to the experience of the inner consciousness of man. Bethink yourselves of the succession of great individuals who have arisen during the history of the world. If a Moses could arise to prophesy and interpret why not Christ to be the sum and end of all?"

The preacher vigorously attacked the doctrine of imputed righteousness, which he said was contrary to reason and the true interests of the world.

IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS.

THE WEST ENDS STRENGTHEN THEIR LEAD IN THE CITY LEAGUE GAMES.

The Ætnas, West Ends, and Stars Victors in Yesterday's Games—The West Ends Have a Lead of Two Games—Tonight's Wrestling Contest—The First Detroit-St. Louis Game to Be Played Today—Mitchell, the English Pugilist, Assaults Two American Reporters.

Rain and a field of mud greeted the hundred or so who went to the Southwest grounds to see the Whitings and Picketts play. It was a good contest for the first four innings. The Whitings got their lead in the fifth inning. Score:

Picketts.	R	B	P	A	E	Whitings.	R	B	P	A	E
Quinlan, r. f.	0	0	1	1	0	Barrett, l. f.	1	3	1	0	0
Prin'ville, 2b	0	0	2	2	3	Hickey, c. f.	1	1	0	1	1
Jackson, c.	0	0	6	0	1	Rheims, s.s.	1	0	1	3	1
Baker, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Schnor, c.	1	1	6	3	0
Daly, s. s.	0	1	1	4	2	Scanlon, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
Lynch, 1b.	0	0	7	0	3	O'Brien, 2b.	1	2	3	2	0
Luby, c. f.	0	0	2	1	1	Andr'ws, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Hutton, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	Hallstrom, p	1	1	0	9	0
Mack, p.	0	0	1	6	2	Gallagher, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	2	20	16	12	Totals	8	10	21	18	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Picketts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Whitings	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	—8

*Gallagher out for not running on muffed fourth strike.

Earned run—Whitings, 1. Two-base hits—Barrett, Scanlon. First base on balls—Barrett, Daly, O'Brien, Hickey, Baker. Hit by pitched ball—Jackson. Struck out—Quinlan, Baker, Lynch, Luby (2), Hutton (2), Gallagher, O'Brien, Andrews, Jackson. Passed ball—Jackson. Stolen bases—Andrews, Daly. Time of game—1:55. Umpire—Manning. Attendance—200.

West Ends, 5; Garden Citys, 3.

Yesterday's game between the West Ends and Garden Citys at Thirty-first street and Portland avenue was hotly contested throughout. Despite the bad condition of the grounds, both clubs fielded excellently. The game was lost in the first inning by Casey's general poor plays. Both pitchers were very effective. Score:

Garden Citys.	R	B	P	A	E	West Ends.	R	B	P	A	E
McAdams, 2b	1	1	1	3	1	Bartell, 2b	0	1	0	1	0
Selig, c.f.	1	1	0	0	0	Ortman, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Halpin, 1b.	0	2	8	0	1	P. Pet'n, 1b.	1	1	7	1	2
Vail, l. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Fire, c.	1	2	6	2	0
Manning, 3b.	0	3	1	1	1	C. Justi, p.	1	2	0	9	0
Carey, r. f.	0	0	1	0	2	L. Justi, s. s.	0	1	1	0	0
Crow, s. s.	0	0	2	0	0	Rea, r.f., l. f.	1	0	2	0	0
Drew, c.	0	0	7	1	0	C. Pet'n, l. f.	1	1	0	0	0
Hickey, p.	0	0	0	8	0	Ryan, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
						Klose, c.f.	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	3	9	21	13	5	Totals	5	11	21	13	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Garden Citys	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
West Ends	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5

Earned runs—Garden Citys, 2. Two-base hits—P. Peterson. First base on balls—C. Peterson, L. Justi, McAdams, Selig (2), Manning (2). Hit by pitched ball—L. Justi, Rea. Struck out—By Justi, 7; by Hickey, 5. Stolen bases—P. Peterson, Vail. Left on bases—West Ends, 10; Garden Citys, 7. Time—2:00. Umpire—Brindley. Attendance—845.

Ætnas, 7; Stars, 6.

The Ætnas and Stars played a good game yesterday on the North Side grounds before 500 people. The game was called in the seventh on account of darkness. Hitting was hard on both sides and the fielding was sharp. Score:

Ætnas.	R	B	P	A	E	Stars.	R	B	P	A	E
Gubbins, 1b.	2	2	11	0	0	Turek, r. f.	1	4	1	0	0
McCabe, 3b.	2	2	1	3	1	McDonald, 1b	1	1	10	0	2
Petrie, s. s.	1	2	1	7	1	Weiss, c.f.	0	0	0	1	0
Bowman, c.	0	0	4	2	0	Haley, 3b.	1	1	0	0	0
Nash, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	H. O'Ro'ke 2b	1	2	1	4	0
Tho'pson, c.f	0	3	0	0	0	Lawson, s. s.	1	1	2	2	1
Haley, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0	Hunter, c.	0	2	5	2	0
Logg, l. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Noll, p.	1	1	0	7	0
Hopf, p.	1	1	1	4	0	Horan, l. f.	0	2	3	2	0
Totals	7	12	21	18	4	Totals	6	14	21	19	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Ætnas	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	—7
Stars	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	—6

Game called on account of darkness.

Earned runs—Ætnas, 5; Stars, 4. Base hit—H. O'Rourke. First base on balls—Gubbins, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Haley, Ætnas. Struck out—Haley (2), Ætnas; Hogg, McCabe, McDonald, Haley, Stars. Passed ball—Hunter, 1. Stolen bases—Gubbins, McCabe, Petrie, Nash, Lawson. Left on bases—Stars, 7; Ætnas, 5. First base on errors—Stars, 3; Ætnas, 3. Time of game—1:50. Attendance—500. Umpire—J. Haley.

American Association Games.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Base-ball:

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	—6

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 9.—Base-ball:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	—2

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—Base-ball:

St. Louis	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	—6
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Northwestern League.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Base-ball:

Milwaukee	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Eau Claire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

The World's Championship Games.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Detroit champions arrived this evening, and, owing to the rain, the base-ball parade in honor of the two champion teams was postponed until tomorrow. The parade fever, which became epidemic here during the President's visit, is still raging, and the base-ball parade promises to be something unique. It will form at the Southern Hotel with its right resting on the bar. There will be a big brass band, and immediately behind will be the two mascots. The St. Louis mascot will carry a banner with this inscription: "We Are Champions of the World.—Gentlemen, There Are No Flies on Us." The Detroit mascot will carry a banner something like this: "We Will Be Champions of the World—Get on to Our Shape." Then will come a procession of carriages containing Stearns and Von der Ahe, other officials of the clubs, reporters, base-ball cranks, the players of both teams, and prominent sporting men. Owing to the injury to Brouthers he will not appear tomorrow. Deacon White will be placed on first base, Richardson on third, and Twitchell left field. Caruthers will pitch for St. Louis. The betting is $10 to $8 on the Browns for tomorrow's game and $10 to $7 on Detroit for the series.

Cheap Advertising Dodges.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Ward of the New Yorks was surprised today when he learned that Manager Byrnes of Brooklyn wanted his services.

"I am obliged for the compliment paid me," he said, "but I am satisfied with the league and the New York club, and would not, under any circumstances, care to play in the American Association. Moreover, I would not sanction the sale of my release. The manager of the Pittsburg club," said he, "also knows perfectly well that I am satisfied here and would not leave to join any club. I am under the impression that these offers are not made in good faith, and, to use a sporting expression, they are cheap bluffs. Everybody who has an ounce of common sense knows that Chicago would not part with Anson, and St. Louis would not let Comiskey join any other club. My honest opinion is that these offers are nothing more nor less than advertising dodges."

Mr. Ward said that there was nothing new in the brotherhood. He will go to San Francisco with the New York club Oct. 25.

Base-Ball Notes.

The Union Stars defeated the Jefferson Reds in a good game yesterday by a score of 5 to 4.

The Detroit-St. Louis Browns series for the world's championship will begin today at St. Louis.

The Chicago team will play at Cincinnati today, tomorrow, and Wednesday. The last three days of the week they will play the Cincinnatis in Chicago.

In the New York-Philadelphia tie game at Philadelphia Friday, when the Phillies went into the field for the tenth inning, the old ball had disappeared. Umpire Powers instituted a search and found it in one of Gore's sleeves. New York wanted a new ball, but didn't get it.

When President Spalding heard of the sale of the Metropolitans to the Brooklyn management he exclaimed: "Twenty-five thousand for the Mets! Ridiculous! The whole outfit isn't worth five." The $25,000 said to have been paid for the Mets probably represents $5,000 for players and franchise and $20,000 for Caylor.

During the game at Pittsburg Friday Ed Williamson threw a ball from the home-plate out into centre field, a distance of 133 yards one foot. This is only seven and one-half inches short of the famous throw made by John Hatfield in Brooklyn, Oct. 15, 1872, but as the ball thrown by Williamson was caught on the fly by Carroll at about waist-high it would have gone far beyond Hatfield's throw if left alone to strike the ground. Williamson was practicing for the long-distance throwing contest at Cincinnati this week.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Mitchell, the English Pugilist, Roughly Handles Two American Newspaper Men.

A dispatch to the Boston *Herald* gives the following episode of the reception given to Jake Kilrain in London Thursday night:

"After the close of the entertainment the correspondents of a number of American papers visited Kilrain's dressing-room by his invitation, and found him in the best of spirits and fully confident of his ability to win the championship. He complained, however, of the manner in which he was treated by the New York *World* and *Sun* before his departure from the United States, and good-naturedly said to the representatives of those journals here that he hoped they would give him the fair play denied him in New York. Everything was amicable until a discussion arose between Mitchell and Bonsell of the New York *World*. What was said nobody ever heard, but the general attention of the score or more of persons in the room was suddenly attracted by the sparrer's attack on the correspondent. A dozen men at once intervened and Mitchell was prevented from punishing the young man further, but the *World* representative was thrown out of the room and down-stairs by the irate pugilist, and his new silk hat was kicked after him by Mitchell, who, as he smashed the tile, called all American newspaper men the offspring of the social evil, and swore he would do them up collectively and individually. Brisbane, the correspondent of the *Sun*, here took a hand in the game. He is a youngster, being in his early twenties, but a clever sparrer, the best fencer of his school in Paris, and an all-around athlete of wide repute. He intimated to Mitchell that the American press gave him all the celebrity he ever had and enabled him to make more money in the States than he ever had or could make elsewhere. Mitchell immediately attacked him, but in the exchange of blows Brisbane gave as good as he received. Nevertheless, the *Sun* man was ejected and chucked down stairs, and Mitchell, breaking away from the crowd who held him, devoted the entire American press to the place Ingersoll declares does not exist. Needless to say, other Yankee pressmen made themselves conspicuous by immediate absence. Kilrain tried to restrain Mitchell at first, but finally let him alone, and eventually started out, accompanied only by his personal attendant, remarking that it was time he was abed."

Speeding Trotters at Fleetwood.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The horsemen at Fleetwood made a busy day of it today. The match race between Mr. McMillan's Governor Hill, a bay gelding with a record of 2:20, and Johnny Murphy's roan gelding Keene Jim, with a record of 2:19¼, is exciting much interest. It will be trotted next Saturday. Murphy drove Keene Jim three fast miles today. The first one was made in 2:25 and the second in 2:26½. The third trial was made in 2:19½, only a quarter of a second slower than the best he has done. Murphy drove W. E. Parson's bay gelding St. Louis three mile heats. The first was in 2:32½, the next in 2:30½, and the third in 2:27. Western Belle was driven by Murphy in 2:24, as was Frank R. Frank R. went to the half in 1:08½. Mr. Swan's chestnut mare did a mile in 2:29. Hiram Smith drove Idle Girl 2:39 and the bay gelding Crusader in 2:23. Jesse Yerance sent Lady Love a mile in 2:26, and Fred Girken drove Orlando B. in 2:40.

Races at the North Manchester Fair.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—There was a very large attendance the closing day of the North Manchester Fair. In the half-mile running race, purse $150, first money was taken by Anteater, Modoc second, Toholdron third. Time, 1:54, 1:52, 1:53, 1:54.

In the free-for-all trot, purse $250, first money was taken by Maud M., owned by M. Quinn, Conductor second, Frank F. third, Jumbo fourth. Time, 2:40, 2:36, 2:37, 2:32.

The Sloop Triumphs Over the Cutter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The race around Long Island was won late last night by Mr. John R. Hatch's forty-five-foot centre-board sloop Fanita against the extreme cutter Ulidia. It goes on record as being the fastest time ever made over that course by many hours, the distance sailed being about 200 miles. The last race, beginning June 16, 1884, had for starters six schooners, five sloops, and three cutters. The sloop Fannie made the fastest time, 43:37:10. That course was from buoy 18, off Owl's Head, to Larchmont, some fifteen miles further than this one. Second only in importance to the late international races was this contest between the two extreme types of sloop and cutter, and yachting men all over the country have awaited the result with almost as much interest as that between the big sloops. The Fanita made the run in 34 hours 23 minutes and the Ulidia in 38 hours 34 minutes 30 seconds. Thus the sloop beat the cutter 4 hours 11 minutes 30 seconds over the entire course.

Records Beaten by New York Athletes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—At the Pastime Athletic Club today W. J. M. Barry broke the record in throwing the twelve-pound hammer, throwing it 122 feet. The previous record, Frank Lembrecht's, was 115 feet 7½ inches. He also broke the record of 95 feet for a one-hand throw, throwing 114 feet. Throwing in the Irish style with one turn he covered 139 feet 11 inches, beating the record nearly twenty feet. With one hand, Irish style, he threw 120 feet 4¾ inches. E. A. Jordan broke the records for a hundred-yards run with two-feet-six-inch and three-feet-six-inch hurdles. His time for the first was 13 4-5 seconds and for the second 13 4-5 seconds.

Brutal Fight Between Pittsburg Pugilists.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 9.—A hard-glove fight between William Mack and Jack Eberle, local pugilists, for a purse of $250, was fought at Castle Shannon, ten miles from this city, at daybreak this morning. The contest was a brutal affair, and resulted in the defeat of Eberle, who was unable to respond to the call of time at the beginning of the sixth round. Both men were badly punished and had to be carried from the field. About 200 persons were present.

Moth Confident of Winning.

The Græco-Roman wrestling match between Charles Moth and Frank Whitmore will be decided tonight at Battery D Armory. Moth arrived Saturday from Beloit, Wis. He says he is in better condition than when he met Whitmore at catch-as-catch-can style, and feels confident of winning. If he does he will make a match with Evan Lewis, Græco-Roman style. Whitmore and his friends say nothing beyond that their man is all right and will give a good account of himself. Evan Lewis will be on hand ready to make a match with Moth.

Sporting Notes.

The members of the Manhattan Athletic Club gave a farewell dinner to the English athletes, Wood, Clarke, and Ray, at the club-house Friday night. W. Byrd Page, the world's champion high jumper, was initiated as a life member. The English athletes sailed for home Saturday.

John P. Clow was in the city Saturday night and left for St. Paul yesterday. He is very much dissatisfied with the outcome of his match with Nolan, and says he would surely have won had the Sheriff allowed the fight to go on. It has been definitly decided that the fight between Clow and Frank Glover will take place four weeks from tonight, Nov. 7, at Minneapolis.

At a meeting between the backers of Carney and McAuliffe, held at Boston, Friday, at which Carney was present, Jimmy Colville maintained that the $500 paid to Holske for Carney was in consideration of a postponement under the original articles, and that McAuliffe's backers would listen to no proposition for a new match while Carney's backers have that $500. Colville said to Carney: "You are afraid to meet McAuliffe and don't want to live up to the old articles." "I will fight in any place you name inside of six hours," said Carney, and he then left in company with Sheppard.

THE SCOURGE AT TAMPA.

The Disease Believed by Good Authority to Be Yellow-Fever.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The Marine Hospital Bureau has received a telegram from Deputy Collector Spencer, Tampa, Fla., of which the following is a copy: "Twenty-six cases in all; two deaths, questionable as to cause of death of the two; majority of sick convalescing; town depopulated and very little material left; doctors disagree as to whether disease is dengue or yellow-fever."

Dr. George W. Stoner, chief of the quarantine division, says that if it is dengue there is no cause for alarm nor necessity for rigid quarantine, but if a doubt exists it is proper to act on the side of safety. Dengue, or, as it is sometimes called, "break-bone fever," is a very distressing infectious disease, not contagious in the usual acceptation of the term and rarely fatal unless complicated with other diseases. Dengue prevailed in the West Indies and many places in the South about fifty years ago and was prevalent in several Southern cities in 1850, especially in Charleston, where about four-fifths of the population were attacked, but only a few deaths relatively occurred. In yellow-fever, on the other hand, the mortality is sometimes as high as 75 per cent. Dr. Stoner believes the disease at Tampa to be yellow-fever.

The Acting Surgeon General has also received the following telegram from Tampa: "Arrangements will be made to fumigate mails between Plant City and Lakeland on the line of the road. The through mails from Havana and Key West are fumigated on board ships the same as has been done all summer."

Mr. Oberly Angry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Mr. Oberly is almost in a white heat of anger over the resolutions of the Illinois Democratic Association regarding his recent action concerning these political associations. The Bishop has freed his mind to his friends pretty freely.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
Clark, near Madison-st.
Open Daily, 10 to 10. Shows Every Hour.
BIG WINNIE JOHNSON,
Largest Human on Earth.
Three Theatres and Half a Million Wonders.
Theatre No. 1—Panorama of Haymarket Riot.
Theatre No. 2—Military Spectacle of the Blue and Gray.
Theatre No. 3—The National 4 Comedy Co.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every evening this week, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the grand spectacle,
ZOZO, The Magic Queen.
The favorite comedian, GEO. H. ADAMS. A strong cast. New Scenery. A Magnificent Transformation.
Prices—15, 25, 35, and 50 cents.
Next Week—"UNDER THE LASH."

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Nightly, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2. The Favorite, Bright, Saucy, Laughing, Singing Star,
MISS FRANCES BISHOP.
Full of New Glances of Merriment.
NEW MUGG'S LANDING.
Next Monday—Gorgeous "ZOZO."

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
DAN'L SHELBY..................Manager
A Hit!!!
A Positive Hit!!!
A Decided Hit!!!
BY THE
Conried Opera Company
IN
VICE ADMIRAL.
Every Scene, Every Number
Enthusiastically Received.
Secure Seats Early.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A Musical Treat for the West Side. The Dunlap Opera Company, authorized and organized by John A. McCaull, in the Favorite Opera,
Tonight at 8. THE BLACK HUSSAR. Tonight at 8.
Monday next—Chas. Verner in "Shamus O'Brien."

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
—THE—
STODDARD LECTURES
FOUR COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE
and a
FULL COURSE OF SATURDAY MATINEES.
COURSE A—MONDAY EVENINGS,
October 17, 24, 31, Nov. 7, 14.
COURSE B—TUESDAY EVENINGS,
October 18, 25, Nov. 1, 8, 15.
COURSE C—WEDNESDAY EVE'GS,
October 19, 26, Nov. 2, 9, 16.
COURSE D—THURSDAY EVE'GS,
October 20, 27, Nov. 3, 10, 17.
MATINEES AT 2:30
October 22, 29, Nov. 5, 12, 19.
SUBJECTS:
Oct. 17, 18, 19, 20, 22—SPAIN REVISITED.
Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 29—JULIUS CÆSAR.
Oct. 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 5—THE PYRENEES.
Nov. 7, 8, 9, 10, 12—LORD BYRON.
Nov. 14, 15, 16, 17, 19—CONSTANTINOPLE.
JOHN L. STODDARD'S latest souvenirs of travel, with Suburb Illustrations.
COURSE TICKETS $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. Boxes holding four, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00. Now ready, on sale four days. Single Tickets 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 on and after 14th. BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fire-Proof.
David Henderson..................Manager.
EDWIN BOOTH,
LAWRENCE BARRETT.
TONIGHT (MONDAY), OCT. 10,
OTHELLO.
MR. BOOTH..........As..........IAGO
MR. BARRETT..........As..........OTHELLO
Repertoire for Balance of Week: Tuesday, Oct. 11, and Saturday Matinee, Oct. 15, "Hamlet"; Wednesday evening, "Macbeth"; Thursday, Oct. 13, and Saturday evening, Oct. 15, "Othello"; Friday, "King Lear."
Third and Last Week, Oct. 17: Monday, Oct. 17, Wednesday, Oct. 19, Saturday Matinee, Oct. 22, "Merchant of Venice" (entire play, 6 acts); Tuesday, Oct. 18, and Saturday evening, Oct. 22, "Julius Cæsar"; Thursday, Oct. 20, "Macbeth"; Friday, Oct. 21, "Hamlet."
Seats Now Secured for Entire Engagement.
PRICES OF SEATS—Lower floor, $2.50; 1st and 2d rows in Balcony, $2.50; next 7 rows, $2; balance of Balcony, $1.50; Family Circle, $1; Gallery, 50c. General Admission, $1.
PRICES OF BOXES—Lower boxes, seating 4, $15; Lower boxes, seating 6, $20; Balcony boxes, seating 4, $10; Balcony boxes, seating 6, $15; Upper boxes, seating 6, $9.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
H. L. HAMLIN..................Manager
ONE THOUSAND
PEOPLE TURNED AWAY LAST NIGHT.
First production of the
HANLONS' Grand Fairy Spectacle, FANTASMA.
A GORGEOUS AND SPLENDID PRODUCTION.
Next Week—Rudolph Aronson's N.Y. Casino Co. in ERMINIE, with the great original New York Cast.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—SPECIAL.
SALE OF SEATS OPENS THURSDAY.
Rudolph Aronson's New York Casino Comic Opera Co.
ERMINIE.
BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 17.
The Great New York Cast, Scenery, and Effects, including FRANCIS WILSON, W. S. DABOLL, HENRY HALLAM, GEORGE OLMI, CHARLES PLUNKETT, A. W. MAFFLIN, MURRY WOODS, B. JOSLYN, J. A. FUREY, PAULINE HALL, MARIE JANSEN, KITTY CHEATHAM, LOUISE SYLVESTER, SADIE KIRBY, and GEORGIE DENNIN.

PANORAMA.
JERUSALEM
ON THE DAY OF
THE CRUCIFIXION.
Open during the week..............8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
On Sunday (until further notice)....8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Wabash-av. and Panorama-place.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK of the charming comedienne, Miss
ROSINA VOKES
And her LONDON COMEDY CO., who will appear in THE WIDOW'S DEVICE (New), and THE CIRCUS RIDER (New).
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee (only).
Monday, Oct. 17—MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in his great play of DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—EXTRA.
MONDAY, OCT. 17,
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
And Production of
Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
Sale of Seats commences Tuesday, Oct. 11.

McVICKER'S—A PERFECT THEATRE.
VENTILATION THOROUGH. 26 EXITS.
This (Monday) Tuesday and Wednesday Nights and Saturday Matinee,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
As Bob Acres in Sheridan's Comedy, THE RIVALS.
Cast including Mrs. John Drew, Emma Vaders, May Wolcott, Joseph Jefferson, Edwin Varrey, Barton Hill, Geoffrey Hawley, etc., etc.
Wednesday Matinee and Thursday Night Double Comedy Bill—Cricket on The Hearth and Lend Me Five Shillings. Mr. Jefferson as Caleb Plummer and Mr. Golightly. Friday and Saturday evenings farewell appearances—Mr. Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle.
Sunday Evening Next—Bolossy Kiralfy's Ballet Spectacular Production of Sardou's Masterpiece, "DOLORES."

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LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF THE
Inter-State Industrial Exposition
OF CHICAGO.
Open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., Sundays excepted.
Admission—Adults, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents.
Reduced rates on all railroads.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE
Battle of Shiloh
THE GRANDEST EXHIBITION ON EARTH.
Open Every Day and Evening.
Michigan-av., opposite north end of Exposition.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE,
North Clark and Division-sts.
Standing Room Last Night at a Premium.
Tonight at 8. Every evening during the week. Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday Matinees. The young emotional actress, CORA TANNER, in Robert Buchanan's Realistic Drama of English Life,
ALONE IN LONDON.
Presented by COL. WM. E. SINN'S PARK THEATRE CO. (from Brooklyn, N. Y.) Sunday, Oct. 16—GUS WILLIAMS in "Keppler's Fortunes."

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG!
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama-place.

The Tribune.

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1887.

MAURICE STRAKOSCH died yesterday in Paris.

THERE seems to be some doubt as to whether the disease which has made its appearance at Tampa, Fla., is dengue or yellow fever.

THE fourth of the series of great auction sales of condemned naval stores and material is set for today, at the Portsmouth, N. H., navy-yard.

SENATOR ALLISON's appointments in Iowa have been canceled, and he will go to New York to take part in the political campaign in that State.

AMERICAN railroad securities closed the week in London with a sharp fall, the rally on the Gould purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio being lost.

THREATENING weather prevented the Presidential party from attending church at Madison yesterday. The day was quietly passed at the Vilas mansion.

CONGRESSMEN and politicians now in Washington are greatly concerned over the fall elections. It is noticeable that the Democrats are the most uneasy and uncertain.

THE revenue cutter Richard Rush, which arrived in San Francisco yesterday from the Arctic regions, reported that during the season she had seized twelve sealing schooners with a total of nearly 7,000 skins.

DR. ARTHUR LITTLE reviewed the recent meeting of the American Board at Springfield, Mass., in his sermon at the New England Church yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Thomas preached on "Self-Consciousness."

A COLUMBUS, O., dispatch states that the campaign in the Buckeye State, with the election less than a month away, is "the deadest thing above ground," but there is no doubt of the election of the entire Republican ticket by not less than 20,000 majority.

AMMI BALDWIN, who was cashier of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, the disastrous collapse of which institution was one of the most dramatic incidents in the great Chicago wheat deal, has made a startling confession, making damaging charges against Harper and others in connection with the failure.

IF the report from Tucson, Ari., is true a little light is shed upon the recent Indian troubles in the far Southwest. It is stated that the United States grand jury has discovered that an organized band of cattle-thieves, with which prominent citizens are connected, have been stealing cattle from the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation during the last year.

ACCORDING to dispatches printed this morning the causes leading to the eviction of persons who have settled on certain lands in O'Brien County, Iowa, and made farming improvements involve a long story of litigation. The Sioux City & St. Paul and the McGregor road, which has been succeeded by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, were granted strips of land along their respective lines, which cross in O'Brien County. A dispute arose as to the possession of the land at the crossing and the Federal court ordered a division, which was made. Pending this litigation, it being urged, also, that neither of the roads had earned its grant and that the lands would be opened to entry, settlers flocked in and made homes. Then the St. Paul road sold its interest in the lands to Close Bros., British subjects living in Lemars, Ia., and supposed to represent an English syndicate speculating in lands in the States. It is stated that it is by Close Bros. that the settlers who decline to make terms with them are being evicted through the State courts. The question whether the grants were earned and in whom the title legally rests has not been determined, but the settlers and their friends are to take the matter into the Federal courts. It is reported that the Sioux City company and the settlers on its lands have compromised their differences, with the exception of some trifling questions concerning the valuation of improvements, and that the settlement was apparently amicable.

LATE estimates of the potato crop in Europe make it out to be a very short one this year, the deficiency from the average being equal to about 33,000,000 bushels of wheat. The statisticians of the United Kingdom have figured out that there is a difference of 142,000,000 bushels between the production and requirements for consumption of wheat in that country for the current cereal year. It is also admitted that the yield of other feed-stuffs in the British Islands is so far below an average that large quantities of corn and oil cake will be wanted from abroad, and that most of the former must be drawn from the United States, as the yield of the Danubian Valley this year is much below par. These are statements of broad fact which may well be taken into account by the men whose buying and selling of breadstuffs are supposed to make the market price in this country. The facts will certainly assume a grave importance to the toiling millions of Europe, who will find bread dearer than if it were more plentiful, and will have cause for thankfulness if prices are not very much higher than now. The partial failure of the potato crop will fall with especial severity upon the lower classes, to whom it has for many years formed the cheapest and staple article of food. The wheat crop of Europe is stated to be the only one that is up to an average, and a comparison of production with consumption in all the countries that are usually taken into the account shows that there is scarcely any surplus to make amends for the shortage in other kinds of food. The result promises to be a pinch more severe than has been experienced in any year since 1848, though it probably will not be anything like so bad as then, and the tide of emigration may be materially enlarged as a consequence of the food pressure in the Old World.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The influences unfavorable to the stock market which have frequently been referred to in past weeks are now so obvious to the public that the disposition to sell has become general. The belief that securities are too high and that in the present condition of the money market and the uncertainty of corporate enterprises it is unusually dangerous to hold them is rapidly gaining ground. This belief affects not only speculative stocks but all sorts of securities held as investments. Even in this city local securities which have very little of the speculative element in them are pressed for sale, and sales are effected only when owners make concessions in price. In Wall street there was a hopeful feeling early in the week on account of the reported transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company to the control of the Western Union. The incident was one of those things which greatly stimulate the imaginations of speculators. Predictions were made that Western Union stock would go to par. The sensation was short-lived, however, and the stock became weak again. It is now probable that there will be a warm contest for the control of the Baltimore & Ohio property. There is certainly a syndicate which has a contract with the officers of the company, and it will not yield to the Western Union unless it is forced to.

But it is fortunate that the street had some bull ambition, though it was of a poor sort. The market was so weak in itself that without the Western Union affair it would have run into something very like a panic. There is no doubt that men familiar with the inside management of railroads are selling investment stock. This is much more significant than any speculative selling. It means that men who once had a great confidence in certain properties now find that they are not turning out well. They do not sell to depress the market, for their operations are being carried on in the quietest way possible, but to save themselves from further loss. This is done in the face of constant reports of increase in railway earnings published in the public prints. It seems, however, that these reports are fallacious. The increase in the expense account is not given to the public. The situation is summed up clearly in the comments of the New York *Financial Chronicle* on the report of the New York Central Road: "It is interesting chiefly because it shows the same characteristics noted in recent returns of other companies—that is, an unusually heavy increase in the expense account, leaving the net result not quite up to expectations." The earnings of the Central in the year ending Sept. 20, 1887, were $35,259,000, against $25,580,675 in 1872, while operating expenses, interest, and rentals were $30,179,000, against $17,608,805 in 1872. Thus the gross income has increased but 40 per cent, while the fixed charges have increased more than 75 per cent. It is but fair to say, however, that the surplus is half a million dollars larger than a year ago. But the Central is now one of the strongest roads in the country. Many of our Western lines would make a very poor showing in comparison with it. The decrease of over $570,000 in the net earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road in August is by no means a pleasant feature of railroad business, and many more of the same sort could be picked up by going over the list. When the best roads in the country make such exhibits it is not surprising that the wildcats are regarded with great disfavor. They have nothing but possibilities to bank on, and mere possibilities are not a favorit basis of operations in these days. As for the issue of new securities, the people's gorge rises at the bare suggestion.

The report has been given out that two or three of the New York banks are heavily loaded with unmarketable railroad securities held as collateral for loans, and that there will be a crash when they undertake to force the payment of these loans. Such statements should be received with caution. The bears are making the most of their opportunities and would like to create the impression that we are to have a repetition of the disastrous events of 1884. The weakness of the New York banks for lending on stock collateral is well known, but they have had so many warnings in the last year or two that they have probably not gone in so deeply as to seriously compromise themselves. Yet it is not reassuring to see the surplus reserve drop back nearly $1,000,000, as it did last week, and the loans increase over $3,000,000. The money market is comparatively easy, and yet bankers in this city, New York, and other towns have to drive away people who think they need large sums. It is predicted by some of the best observers that the market will before long work itself into the same condition that existed previous to the last call for bonds by the Treasury Department.

Meanwhile mercantile business has in it all the elements of prosperity, and, if undisturbed by the exploits of speculators, will continue steady and fairly remunerative for a long period. There is a large demand for plate and structural iron, but steel rails are rather weak. There is a free distribution of dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., and collections are quite easy in the West. Complaint is very general throughout the South that maturing paper is not very readily met. But the money market is closer there than in other parts of the country. Ten per cent is a common rate, even in the larger cities. Failures are more numerous throughout the country than usual in good times, but there is no such run of bankruptcy as was predicted by the speculators a few weeks ago.

COUNTY BONDS AND THE NEW COUNTY BOARD.

At the meeting of the County Board Monday week it was agreed to submit the question of issuing bonds for $1,000,000 for the purpose of funding the floating indebtedness and making needed improvements and additions at the various institutions to a vote of the people at the election in November. The bonds, according to the terms of the resolution of submission, will bear interest not to exceed 4 per cent. Under the law the floating indebtedness, being largely in the form of judgment notes, bears interest at 6 per cent. It would be desirable, therefore, that the county should refund at the lower rate. There is no doubt too that additions are needed at the Insane Asylum and the Poorhouse. Many of the insane patients of the county are now placed at Elgin and Kankakee because the home institution is not capable of accommodating them. This is expensive for the county.

But the people will not vote the authority to issue the bonds unless there is a moral certainty that fifteen first-class Commissioners are to manage the affairs of the county during the next year. If there is the remotest chance of electing ten or fifteen, or even half a dozen, tough Democrats, or the same number of weak Republican Commissioners, the proposition for the bonds will be voted down as the proposition to issue the same amount of bonds was voted down in June, 1885, when Van Pelt and Wasserman bossed the board. If a mixed ticket containing the names of five Democrats from the city districts, all the nominees being of approved integrity, was sure to be elected there would probably be very little hesitation among the taxpayers for the issue of the bonds. It looked a couple of weeks ago as though such a ticket would be in the field and that it would be generally supported, but latterly there has been a change of base apparently among the Democrats concerning the matter. The Republicans, who are in a large majority in the city and county, were willing to accept the non-partisan proposition. The Democratic leaders under the nominal leadership of Charley Kern, under the real leadership of Frank Lawler and Mike McDonald, now insist on a full straight Democratic ticket, and it is said they have induced the leaders of the Goudy-Green-Post-Office-Custom-House faction to unite with them in preparing for the nomination of such a ticket. The Democratic nominees under the circumstances will likely be scrub pothouse politicians and ward-workers of the usual tough variety. No respectable Democrat can afford to accept a nomination from a gang dominated by the Kern-Lawler-McDonald combination.

If a straight Democratic ticket is put into the field of course the Republicans will have no option but to nominate a full ticket, and the worse the Democratic ticket is the greater will be the risk of nominating a weak Republican ticket. The persons who secured the nominations of the Rheinwald-"Eddie" Wall-Hawley ticket two years ago are unfortunately active just now, and may succeed in forcing mischievous nominations if the better element of the party is not aroused and watchful. The nomination of a poor ticket by the Republicans might lead to unfortunate consequences this fall. It might have the effect of increasing the vote of the "Reds," and thus giving that faction an appearance of strength. It would surely lead to the defeat of the funding scheme.

For these and other reasons it will be wise in the Republican leaders to act with caution. The party convention ought to be called sooner than the 22d inst. in order to give the people an opportunity to look up the records of the nominees.

"TRUST" BOODLE IN THE MARKET.

It would seem from a communication in THE TRIBUNE Sunday that "trust" boodleism is kindling a disastrous fire in its own rear. The writer evidently looks at the matter solely in the light of bond brokerage, and he reports that that line of business is suffering severely from the impairment of public confidence in trust bonds. High-priced attorneys may satisfy the boodlers themselves that the trust system is legal, will stand the test of time, and all that; but it does not follow that investors would find it prudent in the long run to put their funds in such bonds. It is one thing to barely keep within the law so as to graze by the penitentiary without getting into it and quite another to put good money where it will be safe no matter what storms of popular indignation may arise. The statement in regard to the local bond market to which we refer says that it is greatly depressed. After stating several reasons for this unfavorable condition of things it adds:

> But the worst of all was the great Gas Trust deal, by which all the gas companies in the city were consolidated, and a mountain of liabilities, running up to nearly $50,000,000, was created, while the managers of the scheme, by manipulating the various companies' stock and bond issues, actually received back all their money, leaving them masters of the field, with a great part of their new-made securities in their hands to represent their profits. So much of this gigantic job has been exposed in the newspapers that the public, which was at first rather favorably impressed with the Gas Trust, has absolutely withdrawn, and their $50,000,000 of stocks and bonds are valueless so far as any market to realize upon is concerned.

It is only necessary for the public to clearly understand the real facts as regards this latest form of boodleism to give all trust bonds a wide berth. Investors in stocks expect to take more or less risks, but bonds are purchased on the supposition that they are safe investments. Trust funds are mainly invested in that class of securities. For some years Government bonds were available for such purposes, but of late it has been necessary to take up with semi-private securities. Trustees are often hard pressed to know what to do with the funds in their hands for investment. If they felt that these new-fangled trust companies were really what the term would imply, their bonds would be worth their face, if not at a premium, in our local market. It may be set down as a central fact in Chicago finances that our local market will absorb at a good figure all the local bonded securities which our financial experts pronounce "gilt-edged." Of course these experts are not going around our streets telling investors what not to buy. That is not their business. But obviously THE TRIBUNE is by no means alone in the opinion that there is a day of reckoning coming for "trust" boodleism. The boodlers themselves may get out from under, but somebody will get hurt. It is evidence of popular intelligence that, as this correspondent says, "The $50,000,000 of [Gas Trust] stocks and bonds are valueless so far as any market to realize upon is concerned." He might have added that without "a market to realize upon" these bonds are not worth the cost of printing them.

If the press of the city would make common cause against this common enemy a staggering blow could be dealt in advance of legislation and litigation. The platform on which THE TRIBUNE stands in this warfare upon the latest and worst form of boodleism is broad enough to accommodate with ease all honest journalism, and it is one of the most urgent duties of the press to expose every device for public robbery as it shows its snaky head. This evil has only just begun to lay hands on the property of this country. The millions of "trust" bonds which have been marketed to date are not a drop in the bucket as compared with those which will be issued if all goes smoothly. It is better that the entire local security market should suffer serious depression than that the boodle bundles should be successfully dumped upon a too-confiding public. No depression can destroy or even impair the actual validity of any bond which is intrinsically good. A depression, therefore, which should protect innocent purchasers and put a check on the boodle gang would be, in every respect, a public benefaction.

A LOCAL journal which is never weary of droning out the cant whangle doodle of extortion under the guise of protection tries to parry the force of THE TRIBUNE's arguments for such reduction of the tariff as the Republican party is pledged to by its platform of 1884 by reference to the steady decline which has been going on in the prices of all kinds of merchandise. The preposterous idea is advanced that the cheapening of goods and wares is due to the levying and maintaining of war duties! As well say that they are due to the large profits of the middlemen. The fact is that human invention is all the time devising new ways and means to increase production and reduce the cost thereof. The entire ingenuity of this phenomenally ingenious people may be said to be directed to that end by means of labor-saving devices. Not only so, but the inventive genius of England, France, Germany, and Europe generally takes the same bent. Do these inventions, with all which they imply, go for nothing? But it is useless to try to beat sense into a head which is mostly ears. But other people can see that the cheapening of goods year by year goes on in spite of the excessive tariff duties, and if those war taxes were cut down one-half the necessaries of life other than agricultural would be one-third cheaper, and the remaining tariff taxation would afford all the protection that is actually needed. Trusts, syndicates, and monopolies would gobble up fewer millions, but the industrial masses of the people would be better off by the hundreds of millions that would be saved in prices.

Overloading Lake Propellers.

The Canadian Minister of Marine has ordered an official investigation made of the California disaster. No one expects that it will amount to anything—investigations of marine horrors never do. If a diligent inquiry is made by competent and unprejudiced experts for the purpose of fixing the responsibility where it belongs, and punishing those who caused the drowning of nine persons, some startling facts will no doubt be developed. If the Canadian officials are sincere and really want to get at the facts, part of their report might read something like this:

"We find that the California, as originally built, was as safe as any canal steamer when properly loaded, but that lengthening her and increasing her capacity greatly impaired her stability. We find that at the time she foundered she was overloaded, and because of her great burden of cargo she had no more buoyancy than a log; that, primarily, the cause of foundering was overloading and improper stowing. We find that, in addition to a hold full of grain, the steamer had 700 barrels of pork on deck, and that when the steamer was plunging in the seaway the pork got adrift, and was thrown with such violence against the sides that the bulwarks were stove in. We find that gross negligence was shown in the construction of the gangways and the manner of fastening them, and that, being of a flimsy character and improperly secured, they were easily knocked in by the seas which boarded the steamer, swept into the fire hold, and put out the fires, thereby rendering the steamer perfectly helpless in such a storm as then prevailed. We censure Capt. Trowell for crowding his steamer into the straits before such a gale when he could have safely made a harbor of refuge on the leeward side of Beaver Island, but commend him and his brave engineers for heroic conduct after the steamer went down, and after they were deserted by as cowardly a crew as ever shipped on a lake vessel."

It is a matter of congratulation that nearly all of the canal-model passenger steamers have now passed out of existence, although it is much to be regretted that they could not be buried with a less shocking loss of life. The California was launched, together with a half dozen others of like model, at a time when the old Welland Canal was one of the greatest waterways of the continent. They were good seaboats and easily handled, because they were unable to load beyond a safe depth and pass the locks. The enlargement of the canal was the signal for greedy owners to begin overloading, and they have carried the practice to a degree verging on criminality. The result has been the speedy destruction of canal steamers. The Columbia foundered not far from the spot where the California went down, the Lake Erie was sunk by collision in the same locality, the Simcoe foundered in Lake Huron off Michael's Bay, and the Asia was lost in Georgian Bay. Many lives were sacrificed by each of these disasters, and all of these boats were of the same model as the California, the five comprising, at one time, a line that traded between Chicago and Collingwood.

Facts for Lake View Anti-Annexationists.

Mr. A. M. Compton, who was the principal speaker at an anti-annexation meeting in Lake View Saturday night, made a very absurd argument based on the belief that the tax per capita in Chicago is higher than in Lake View. This is pettifogging of the kind that is practiced by the taxeaters of the northern suburb and the "patent insides" published there. It is unworthy of Mr. Compton to resort to it. In new suburbs like Lake View, only partially built up, the tax per capita will always be comparatively low, for obvious reasons. The proper comparison in cases of the kind should be based on the assessment. On this basis the taxation of Lake View is more than 50 per cent higher than that of Chicago. Last year the tax in the northern suburb was $8.15 per $100 of assessed value, as against $5.50 in North Chicago. Owing to the expense of the new city government the Lake View tax this year, according to well-informed residents, will be over $10 per $100, and it will not get any lower in the future. Mr. Compton also drew a terrible picture of the effects of boodleism in Chicago. But Chicago at her worst cannot compare with Lake View in boodleism, if the official records can be taken as evidence. To illustrate: Lake View has a high school. According to the County Superintendent's report the tax levy for the support of that school for 1886 was $20,000, the number of pupils in attendance was eighty-seven, and the number of graduates for that year was *five*. This is at the rate of $4,000 per graduate! Is not this rather steep? What instance of Chicago boodleism can compare with it?

In making his computations concerning the per capita tax Mr. Compton appears not to have taken into account the school tax, which in 1886 was $116,073; or the enormous special tax for sewers. Had he not dodged them he would have found that the per capita tax in Lake View is after all much higher than it is in Chicago, though of course it should not be so if the affairs of the new city were properly administered. The few facts already given are commended to the careful attention not only of Mr. Compton but of men who are in search of truth, as they say, but who have permitted themselves to be imposed upon by interested taxeaters and "patent insides" misrepresentations. Mr. Compton will hardly again be guilty of saying that Lake View expends only $80,000 per annum, when the fact is that it expends nearly twice that per annum on schools alone.

Powderly's Masterly Straddle.

The remarks of the amiable Mr. Powderly on the condemned Anarchists are apparently intended to please everybody. This task would be too much for an abler person. Mr. Powderly's remarks recall the judicial utterances of Bunsby:

> I will now give my opinion. If these men did not have a fair trial, such as is guaranteed every man in the United States, then they should be granted a new trial. If they have not been found guilty of murder they should not be hanged. If they are to be hanged for the actions of others it is not just. The man who threw the bomb in Chicago [Schnaubelt, one of the Anarchist gang] should be hanged, and his accomplices should receive the punishment allotted to such offenses by the laws of the State of Illinois.

This is "an opinion as is an opinion;" but it is not always as safe as it looks to imitate Bunsby. The highest authority, from which no appeal to the Knights of Labor is provided by law, has decided that these men did have a fair trial. The law of Illinois, like the law of New York and of every other civilized community, defines "accomplices" in murder as murderers, and "the punishment allotted to such offenses" as murder in Illinois is death. Mr. Powderly's "opinion" comes too late for such a change in the laws of Illinois as will make the punishment of the men who instigated and promoted the murder of the policemen lighter than that of "the man who threw the bomb."—*New York Times.*

Spain Premature.

Spain has evidently come to the conclusion that her movements to occupy Morocco on the expected death of the Sultan have been a little premature. She will now hold her expeditionary forces at Cadiz until quite certain that the Sultan's malady has proved fatal. This is a more courteous proceeding than landing them on the borders of the Empire in anticipation of an anarchy that may never happen. France already manifests uneasiness at Spain's purposes, while Great Britain, which has much more to do than either with the imports and exports of Morocco, is likely to be heard on the question of a Spanish occupation. Portugal, too, is interested commercially in the country as much as Spain. Germany has little trade with Morocco, but within the last two years has increased her political influence with the Sultan, who is said to have sought German methods of improving his army, which may amount to 16,000 men.—*Ex.*

Tried but Not Convicted Democrats.

Col. Charles Marshall, who was Gen. Lee's Chief-of-Staff, said in conversation with a *World* reporter, speaking of that paper's exposure of the criminal record of a number of leading Democrats in Baltimore: "I am content to be governed by what they call tried Democrats, but I am not willing to be governed by tried and convicted Democrats."

Grover Cyclopedia Speeches.

The President's speech in Indianapolis did undoubtedly bear evidence that he had read the description of that city in the American Cyclopedia. In his remarks he followed the order of facts given in the cyclopedia, and to some extent the language in which they were given.—*New York Times (Mug.).*

Yes, and so did all his other so-called speeches. The one Dan Lamont sent out to the Associated Press was lifted bodily from Prof. Colbert's article on Chicago in the Am. Cyc. Spoken of any other man the charge would be plagiarism—appropriation without credit—what some call cribbing.

A Salt "Trust" Monopoly.

The salt manufacturers have agreed to form a "trust" monopoly and the sugar refiners are said to be contemplating a similar combination. There are to be sixty-three companies in the salt trust, and it will absolutely control the domestic supply. Fortunately for consumers, monopolizing combinations of this kind are now receiving the attention of legislators and other public men. The object of a "trust" is to maintain an arbitrary standard of high prices by destroying competition in some branch of industry. A trust is not a corporation, but it absorbs a great many corporations and exercises the powers given to them by law. At the same time it is not accountable to the State which granted those powers. Companies doing business on State charters and franchises which allow themselves to be absorbed by an irresponsible monopoly called a trust should have their charters annulled. Probably existing laws afford a remedy for such an abuse of granted privileges. These laws should be tested without delay. No monopolistic combination of chartered corporations should be permitted to defy or nullify the laws which were enacted for the regulation and restraint of its component parts.—*Ex.*

The quickest and quietest and most effective way of checkmating this "salt trust" is for Congress to put salt on the free list, as should have been done years ago, and cut down the 82 per cent tariff tax on sugar one-half. These acts would defeat the trust cormorants, save the pockets of the people from plunder, cheapen both commodities, and reduce the unnecessary surplus revenue considerably, leaving the money in the pockets of the people.

THE Rev. Minot J. Savage, formerly of Chicago, made a great hit at the Boston reception to Gen. Paine and Mr. Burgess with a few rhymes he had prepared for the occasion, to which he gave the title:

BOSTONIAN VICTRIX.

Let Boston wear her honors
Most modestly today.
Here where she sits serenely,
The mistress of the bay,
We'll try not to be boastful,
Will try not to be vain,
And yet we can't help speaking
Of Burgess and of Paine.

We'll waive the common honors
We won so long ago,
The lead we took in letters
And all the things we know;
Enough for us at present
That we have come to be
In spite of Rule Britannia
The mistress of the sea.

Since some town had to do it—
And twice New York did not—
'Twas left for little Boston
To build the fastest yacht.
We'll let our sister city
Help hold the honors up,
And while we proudly drain it
Her lips may sip the cup.

The Scotchman's thorny Thistle
Was meant our pride to prick,
He hoped to see us tingle
E'en to the very quick;
But in his own side smarting
He feels the thrust severe,
While from his eye escaping
We see one Volun—tear.

IT requires a great deal of self-possession for a Democratic paper in Missouri to call in question the right of Fred Grant to the title of Colonel.

LONDON Socialists and Anarchists are still protesting against the hanging of the condemned Reds in the Chicago Jail. The Thugs of India have not yet been heard from, but it is believed that their sympathies are also with the Reds.

THOSE who are disposed to love the President for the friends he has made would do well to read the address of the reform organization which is fighting the Democratic machine in Maryland. It shows that Federal offices have been given to notorious criminals as rewards for services rendered in the stuffing of ballot-boxes and the falsification of election returns, and that these appointments have not been made by oversight on the part of the Administration in Washington, but in spite of earnest and repeated protests. Senator Gorman and his man Higgins have full control of all the Federal patronage of the State, and Mr. Cleveland simply ratifies their selections without listening to the objections of the better element of the party.—*Globe-Democrat.*

DURING August there were 2,000 freight-cars required to carry California shipments to the East. The amount carried, in tons, was 20,000, and of that enormous quantity over one-half, 10,250 tons, consisted of green, dried, and canned fruit. The railroads carried 10,000,000 pounds of sugar and 5,000,000 pounds of tea. The last article was imported, of course, and transhipped, as was also part of the remainder of the 40,000,000 pounds.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

UNION STOCK-YARDS, CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would a reduction in the tariff (say) of one-fourth or one-half on woolen goods reduce or increase the revenue? Yours truly, D. P.

It would of course reduce the revenue derived from the tax on clothing just about in proportion as the tax was cut down. The revenue now obtained by the tax on woolen goods is about 30 millions a year. If the tax was cut down one-quarter, the revenue would be reduced one-fourth from that source, or between 7 and 8 millions a year; if cut down one-half, the revenue would be reduced something like 14 or 15 millions a year. The revision of the tariff in 1883 by the Republican Congress reduced it about 6 per cent, and the effect was to cut down the receipts from the tariff just about 6 per cent. Of course there has been an increase of revenue from the tariff since then corresponding with the growth of population and wealth of the country. When the tariff, which acts as a bounty on domestic goods, is lowered, the manufacturers reduce the prices of their wares to correspond, and keep right along in business. The idea put forward by alarmists that they will shut up their works and that their hands will scatter off into the country is the sheerest humbug, and refuted by all past experience. The hands stay and the factory keeps right on filling orders at the cheaper prices, and the consumers save money and buy more goods because of their cheapness.

DR. MCGLYNN was 50 years old last Tuesday. He is about the same age as Chicago—a fact of which he is probably much prouder than Chicago is.

THE Governor of Ohio to the Governor of Illinois: Isn't it a long time between snubs?

FRANK LAWLER "got in his work" at the "short hairs'" convention, to use that gentleman's own figurative language. Resolutions were passed indorsing his Congressional career, and half a dozen of the nominees for Commissioners were selected in order to give Frank a sort of boom among the labor organizations. Of course not one of them will be elected, but Frank hopes the compliment will be appreciated and thus carry his point. The West Side "statesman's" majority the last time he was a candidate was a bare half-dozen. Frank therefore sees the necessity of bestirring himself and of making up with the boys. He had decidedly the best of it in the "short hairs'" gathering of Saturday. The Celt was decidedly too sharp for the Teuton. Frank got an indorsement. Kern only hopes to break into the National Democratic Convention next year.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is not much given to outdoor exercise, but he is a pretty fair encyclopedestrian.

LOUISVILLE has a challenge to offer New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities—namely: that neither of these cities can show that it has made in any article of produce a sale of so large a lot of merchandise, and for so much, during the entire year as Louisville has sold this week. One lot of leaf tobacco of 500 hogsheads was purchased here by one man for about $135,000, and another was purchased by the same man for about $73,000. Which of those big cities can show as big work in two sales as this?—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

In the space of about five minutes, one day last June, a sale of nearly 3,000,000 bushels of wheat, involving a sum of $2,400,000 or thereabouts, was made by one man in Chicago. Twice within the last few years have sales of 1,000,000 bushels of wheat in a lump taken place in this city. If the esteemed *Courier-Journal* has any business transactions to show that really amount to anything, let it trot them out.

YOUNG HUSBAND—Maria, what kind of a leathery mess do you call this?

Young wife—This, George, is a French pudding made from that recipe of your mother's. You know you've always wanted me to——

Young husband (hastily)—Why, so it is. It's superb, Maria, superb. [Eats pudding and silently commends his soul to Heaven.]

THE wind blows chill; the falling leaf and morning frosts admonish us that autumn's reign will be but brief, and winter'll soon astonish us. The balmy breezes, soft and coy, that breathe o'er marts and palaces, will fiercely turn our cups of joy to little frozen chalices. Yet when the elements disport, like fish in an aquarium, Chicago's still the world's resort—the one great sanitarium.

WE trust Mrs. Cleveland will see the necessity of wearing a pancake-proof dress and providing her husband with a veil of wire-cloth if the two ever visit St. Louis again.

IN Aspen, Colo., the local paper recently announced that there would be no services at one of the churches the ensuing Sunday, the preacher having a fishing engagement on hand for that day. It would seem as if the congregation might at least have held lay services to pray for their pastor's success.

NEW YORK is either desperately hardened or has no fear of the cholera. The Grant monument fund does not grow any faster than it did last month.

CURRENT NOTES.

At the window of the Whippersnapper Club. A wedding turnout goes by. Mudhedde—Theah goes a tie-up. Wondaw who's the victim? Mushbrane—Nobody of any account. Mudhedde—How do you know? Mushbrane—The gells aw awll too pwetty.—*Town Topics.*

"Bobby," said his mother, "I told you not to forget to bring up three scuttles of coal before you went to school, and you only brought up two." "I know, ma, but I forgot the third one. Three scuttles is a good many for a little boy like me to remember."—*New York Sun.*

Since the day when Ananias and Sapphira dissolved partnership by mutual consent there has been no more original liar than the one who said that the Inter-State Commerce law would put an end to circuses. There are more greatest shows on earth in the country this season than there ever were before.—*Lincoln Journal.*

The great State elections in this country occur in September, October, and November. In these months with an r the politician and the oyster leave their beds. The oyster knows when to shut up. The politician doesn't. The difference is in favor of the oyster, though they both have thick shells.—*San Francisco Alta.*

"Mary, dear, will you tell me what that object hanging on a chair is?" "Why, that's a shirt I made for you. I did it all myself. Isn't it delightful?" "O, yes. So it's a shirt, is it?" "Certainly. But why are you so pale and trembling?" "O, I'm all right now, dear. I thought at first that I had 'em again."—*Nebraska State Journal.*

"Did you ever smoke cigarets, sir?" inquired the young man, in response to a lecture on the evils of cigaret-smoking which had just been administered to him. "No, sir," declared the old gentleman. "Never!" "Then," said the young man, with enjoyment, as he blew the smoke from his eyes, ears, nose, and mouth, "you don't know what you are talking about."

In a good old Western Massachusetts town lives a doctor who has buried four wives. When No. 4 was a bride of a few days she went with her oldest stepdaughter into an attic to find an ironing-board. Seeing a board that she thought would answer her purpose nicely, she was about to take it when the daughter exclaimed: "O, don't take that, for that is what father uses to lay out his wives on!"—*Boston Transcript.*

A bachelor in Frankfort, Germany, advertised for "a helpmate of agreeable exterior and good education; money a secondary consideration." He received 3,643 offers. Of these 2,137 came from Germany and 237 from Frankfort. There were 1,827 who said nothing about their fortune, and 1,816 gave their wealth at various figures from $250 to $50,000. Photographs accompanied 3,112 of the offers, and it cost the advertiser nearly $250 for return postage on them. He picked out a poor Hanoverian maiden and married her.

The San Francisco *Examiner* says that the emigration of the Metlakatla Indians from their city of the same name in British Columbia has been accomplished. The city is deserted and most of the houses are torn down. It is not long since the Queen and her husband, a strapping big Indian, were in supreme command. Their word was law, and often disobedience to their wishes was punished by death. Now the Queen is in very humble circumstances at Fort Simpson with her husband, who is a common day-laborer on the wharf.

Eighteen hundred men struck in the collieries in Durham County, England, because the proprietors had recovered nominal damages in an action against several men who had quit work without notice on account of some dispute in one of the mines. The men would not pay, and six of them were sent to jail in default. The strikers refused to go back until their comrades were released. One night some stranger went to the jail and paid the fines of the men, who were at once set free. The men held a meeting next day and decided to go back to work.

New York dame—"Mrs. Kent is the sensation of the hour in New York now. She claims to be a daughter of Queen Victoria." Omaha girl—"Queen Victoria!" "Yes, she says the nurse or somebody substituted another child for her and she wants her relation to the Queen recognized." "But if she is Victoria's daughter that would make the Prince of Wales her brother, and connect her with some of those Dukes and Marquises the papers talk about." "Yes." "Humph! I should think she'd keep quiet about it."—*Omaha World.*

Dumley had been away from home for a couple of months and on his return met Robinson. "Yes," said Dumley after the greeting was over, "I am honestly glad to get back. After all, there is no place like home. I s'pose the boys were asking after me?" "O, yes," replied Robinson. "There's Brown, the gas collector, inquired only this morning if you ever expected to come back; and Tom Sawyer, the tailor, wanted to know where a letter would reach you; and 'Billy,' over at the Hole-in-the-Wall, said he was very anxious to see you, and—what! going? Well, so long, old boy. I s'pose you're anxious to see the wife and babies."—*New York Sun.*

PERSONALS.

Sam Small, who has located in Washington, declares that he will convert one Congressman this winter or die trying. Of course he will waste no time or effort on the Democratic side of the House.

The Rev. Y. Hiraiwa, a native Japanese Methodist minister, has been brought to this country by the missionary authorities. He will spend the autumn and winter in attending missionary meetings throughout Canada.

Mrs. Eliza J. Nicholson of the New Orleans *Picayune* is the controlling proprietor and editor-in-chief of the paper, and during her administration of its affairs has seen a debt of $85,000 lifted and its prosperity every year increased.

Miss Drexel and her sister, the two Philadelphia heiresses who are so deeply interested in charitable work, are visiting all the Catholic Indian missions. It is said they have given $100,000 for the extension of these missions.

Miss Nellie King is the crack detective of Minneapolis. She is only 20 years old, but she has achieved distinction as a thief-taker. She recently went out to Frankfort, Dak., and worked out one of the biggest land cases of the year.

Dr. James Curtis Booth has resigned the post of melter and refiner at the Philadelphia mint after forty years of service, and there is a great scramble among the hungry and thirsty Democrats for the place, which is a Presidential appointment.

Miss Isabelle Frances Morris, who has a dowry of $1,000,000, part of the profits of her father out of the Louisiana lottery, is to be married next Thursday at Westchester, N. Y., to Mr. Thurlow Weed Barnes, a grandson of the late Thurlow Weed.

Miss Belle Burrows and Virginia Springer, two young ladies of New Martinsville, W. Va., each carried out a keg of powder from a burning store during a recent fire. The kegs at the time were so hot that they had to cover them with wet rags before handling them.

Miss Amorita M. Beecher of Boston is the latest champion of female suffrage. She has prepared a lecture on the "Rights of Man," and intends to deliver it in fifty of the principal cities of the country between now and March 1. Miss Beecher is said to be an enthusiastic worker.

William Gladstone, a cousin of the English statesman, died last week at his home near Zanesville, O. He was born in Scotland in 1831, came to this country in 1839, served through the rebellion in the Union army, and afterward settled down as a miller in the village in which he died.

Theodor Lewin of Carlsruhe, whose name is known to Germans as a writer on art, has discovered a manufactory in that town for the production of pictures which are passed off as genuine masterpieces by Ruysdael, Van Ostade, Van Der Meer, and any masters who may happen to be in fashion with connoisseurs. The galleries of Frankfort were about to be enriched with sixty-one of the productions.

Mr. Lawrence Jerome stands alone in New York as a story-teller and wit. He can literally tell funny stories by the hour and the peculiarity of his case is that it does not matter in the least what company he is in, he is equally happy. He has been known to amuse a party of ladies, a crowd of workmen, and a club of practiced wits all in one day. As for children, they think no one understands how to please them so well as he. He told a story at the Chamberlain dinner the other night of a dude running for Congress in a down-town district and saying to a lot of 'longshoremen that he had never been in that locality before. This incensed them to a strange degree. "Low cality? Low cality, is it?" said one of the angry men. "Fwhat d'ye mane by insulting dacent people that way? If this is a low cality I'd like to know where you'll find a high cality."

President Cleveland neglected one important duty while in Chicago. He should have made a personal investigation of the removal of George L. Webster, an honorably discharged soldier, from the Chicago Custom-House by Collector Seeberger without a shadow of cause. But he did not. That would have been an unpleasant duty, and the result of the investigation would have shown a degree of Democratic meanness which might have destroyed the pleasure of the Presidential trip.—*Ex.*

Potter Palmer of Chicago is one of those men who always seem to be in a hurry, and whose faces carry about a permanent look of fatigue. When he is wandering about his hotel he tugs away nervously at the whiskers on his chin, and seems to be absorbed by some mighty problem. When he talks his sentences are short and to the point. He never looks his hearer in the eye, and always seems anxious to get away. He is seldom seen behind the counter of his business office. He manages, however, to run his affairs most successfully, though it be in a peculiar way.—*New York World.*

J. L. M. Curry, United States Minister to Spain, says that "the Queen of Spain manifests great affection and admiration for the young wife of our Chief Magistrate. Her Majesty never tires of talking to me about Mrs. Cleveland, and has numberless questions to ask concerning our first lady's personal beauty, her manners, her tone of conversation, her style of dress, and everything that would occur to a woman's mind. She expresses great anxiety to see the youthful mistress of the White House, and apparently bears her as much love as if Mrs. Cleveland were the Queen's own daughter."

Need of Tariff Revision.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin* (Rep.): All parties and all statesmen acknowledge the necessity of a revision of the present tariff, not only to reduce the revenue but really to afford better protection to American industrial interests. It is known that our manufactures are excluded from foreign countries because they are generally too dear there. The problem of the present day is how to protect American labor and at the same time afford a cheaper article.

If raw material is low manufacturers can afford to pay good wages and, at the same time, sell cheap. Under our present tariff duties are levied on 4,182 articles. The number is absurdly large. Under the English tariff it does not exceed 800. Many of the duties bring so little income into the Treasury that they are merely vexatious and, therefore, oppressive. The effort to protect every article is absurd. Schemes without number for the modification of the tariff are suggested.

At the recent New York Democratic State Convention Mr. Dorsheimer, of the New York *Star*, introduced resolutions which are more statesmanlike than usually emanate from political conventions. His chief point is to largely increase the free list and at the same time reduce or abolish the taxes on the common necessaries of life. Of course this should mean a large reduction of the impost on sugar. He advocates neither free whisky nor free tobacco, but obviously thinks that the revenue would be better lopped off from other articles. The convention held that the revenue should be immediately cut down by a sum not less than $100,000,000 annually.

Thrilling Information Omitted.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): The following facts concerning Chicago, and of thrilling interest to Chicago people, were unaccountably omitted from the President's speech in that town yesterday:

> The total number of arrests during the year ending March 31, 1872, was 21,931.
>
> The number of pupils in the grammar and primary schools in 1872 was 28,964.
>
> The engines at the shore end of the lake tunnel can pump 72,000,000 gallons daily.
>
> In 1864, the number of vessels that arrived in port was 8,676.
>
> The hogs shipped in 1859 numbered 110,246.
>
> These facts and many others are contained in the article on Chicago in the fourth volume of the American Cyclopedia, whence the President derived material for his able oration. It seems strange that he should have overlooked them.

Cleveland Not the Government.

New York *World* (Dem.): This is a Government of the people, by the people, for the people—not a government by "him." It was against the outworn assumption of the right of one man to rule that the founders of the Republic rebelled. This Government would live and move on in an orderly manner in all its functions if the President and his whole Cabinet should be stricken with paralysis to-morrow.

The Tariff in the South.

Charleston *News and Courier:* The fact is that there is a decided "boom" in Georgia in favor of tariff revision, and if there exists anywhere in that State a popular demand for free whisky and tobacco—or even free tobacco alone—and for continuing the taxes upon the necessaries of life we have been unable to discover any signs of it outside the columns of the protectionist organs.

A Notable Omission.

Peoria *Transcript:* In all the speeches made by the President so far he has made no allusion to that singular class of people inhabiting the Eastern part of the United States, who live in their own shells, known as mugwumps. And yet they claim it was their votes that placed Mr. Cleveland in a position to make a Presidential tour.

Scarcely a Mental Strain.

Indianapolis *Journal:* They are talking now about the tremendous intellectual pressure to which the President is being subjected on his tour. It must be rather exhausting to do nothing but shake hands and eat; but "mental strain" seems hardly the correct term to use under such circumstances.

The Gray Mare Is the Better Horse.

Providence *Journal:* The people who turn out to meet the President on his tour are very respectful to his high office; but it is to be noted that all their enthusiasm is reserved for his charming wife. If the Democratic party obtain another Administration, they will owe it entirely to the universal appreciation of Mrs. Cleveland.

Consolation in the Cyclopedia.

Detroit *Tribune:* We all regret that the President didn't make up his mind to come to Detroit, but we were partially consoled by the fact that we can turn to the American Cyclopedia and see just what he would have said about our beautiful city had he come. It's getting so you can read that man like a book.

Give the Old Sailors a Chance.

St. Louis (Mo.) *Republican:* It is about time that an American tar should get a chance at the Presidency. Our naval heroes ought to be as well versed in civil affairs as our military heroes, yet the experiment of nominating a naval officer for the Presidency or any other important civil office was never made.

The Time to Move Forward.

Hartford *Courant:* The way is open for the Republican party to occupy the field, and, if it does take the field with reform measures and reform men, the mugwumps and the business men are likely to escape from their unpleasant Cleveland dilemma by going to the Republican standard.

And Grover Carries a Long Pole.

Philadelphia *Press:* Reports from the President indicate that the Western chestnut crop is an unusually large one.

An Old Saw Revised.

New York *Tribune:* A cyclopedia in hand is worth two on the shelf.

The Handy Cyclopedia.

Whene'er a modern President goes in for circle swinging,
About his ears the general acclamations loudly ringing,
Unless he makes his speeches on a well-considered system,
He leaves the people with the fear that he has somehow missed 'em;
And, therefore, lest his friendly talk from local facts should vary,
A handy cyclopedia is the one thing necessary.

To save himself from talk about a second nomination,
He has to tell the townsfolk all about their own location,
To give them facts and figures over which they long have gloated,
So that the meaning of the jaunt may not become misquoted.
These points, collected carefully, to circumstances fitted,
Must be, an easy task enough, to memory committed.

They may be old and rather stale, some years behind the season;
But he cannot be blamed for that in any sort of reason.
If facts and figures suited to each rising town and city
Are not brought fully down to date, well, that's indeed a pity.
Of living truths the circle swinger feels he must be chary,
And so the cyclopedia is the one thing necessary.

—*New York Sun.*

RIOT AND REVOLUTIONS.

THE DANGEROUS SPIRIT NOW BEING BRED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Authorities Close Pressed by the Patriots in Ireland—The Scum of London Ready for a Repetition of the Great Riots—What O'Brien Will Have to Live On in Jail—Dr. Parker's Eulogy of Beecher the Subject of Bitter Criticism—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The law officers of the Crown are confident that the decision of the magistrate in the case of the Lord Mayor of Dublin will be reversed. The ministerial authorities deny that any mistake has been made, and throw all the blame upon the magistrate. Their opinion is that Mr. Sullivan will be convicted, but many of their supporters complain of Balfour's leaving everything to his underlings in Ireland. A crisis is evidently drawing nearer every day. Magistrates and the police are beginning to side with the league. The Coroner's jury at Mitchellstown will doubtless bring in a verdict of willful murder against the police who fired on the crowd. In that case the Attorney-General will enter a nolle prosequi. The constabulary are now being subjected to an unprecedented strain. Their belief in the power of the Government to help them out of their difficulties is manifestly declining. If the constabulary generally weaken, while Gladstone and the Liberal party is backing up the league, the final struggle will be close at hand. Hence it will be seen that the Irish problem was never so serious in this generation as it is today. Sir Redvers Buller is said to be impressed with the imminence of danger. In common with many other close observers he anticipates a popular rising during the winter. The Irish leaders would avoid this if possible, but can they control the agitation they have successfully excited? The waters are out, and it may be beyond any man's power to turn them back into their former channels. People begin to believe that the Government is already beaten. This assurance may any day lead to extreme measures, and a catastrophe. Sir Ridgeway commands no confidence anywhere. Why he was appointed no one knows. The Russians outwitted him easily, and it will be wonderful, indeed, if Irish ingenuity cannot baffle him. As usual in revolutionary times, the assailants are united and confident while the defenders are tied and bound by necessary adherence to constitutional forms which no coercion bill can altogether override. The tension is much too great to last.

Lord Ailesbury's exploits have given rise to renewed agitation for a reform in the House of Lords which is likely to increase before next session. The resistance will be very faint. The Lords themselves are strongly in favor of great changes. Many wish the exclusion of notoriously incompetent or unworthy members; others desire to see a section of the House made elective; others wish to be free to contest seats in the Lower House. I believe a vote in the House itself by ballot would give a large majority for sweeping reforms, and therefore do not anticipate any great popular excitement over the question.

The disestablishment of the church, so adroitly pushed forward by Gladstone, may cause much more stir and shake the country from one end to the other.

Attacks on the police are giving serious anxiety to the authorities and render the police distrustful of themselves. The result is that the outcasts of London daily assume a bolder and more defiant tone. They have practically taken possession of certain parts of the parks and public squares, driving out the respectable people. All the loafers of London are hovering like a dark cloud over the West End. It is absolutely dangerous to go along certain thoroughfares after dark. A menacing spirit is in the air. The Cass case and Mr. Gladstone's recent raids on the police demoralize the force. I hear talk among the tradesmen and others of a combined movement to protect their property if the symptoms assume a much more threatening character. Lyons, the Socialist, is the hero of the hour. He was one of the organizers of the meeting last year which resulted in whole thoroughfares being sacked. Tradesmen remember this, and they will defend themselves if the authorities cannot do it. The law will be vindicated, though we may pass through bad times first.

I understand that great discontent exists in the civil service owing to the discharge of a large number of employés in the lower grades. This is characteristic of our official reforms. A number of poorly paid clerks are singled out and sacrificed for a little economy, while the highly paid sinecurists are left undisturbed. The workers sent adrift are of the barnacle family, tenderly cherished in times gone by. From this little game you will see some very surprising events before long.

Great perturbation exists among theatre managers at the extreme dullness of the autumn season. The houses are generally wretched, and the actors anxiously ask why. The truth is, parents will not take their children for fear of scarlet-fever, and do not care to go themselves for fear of fire. Exeter will cost the London managers a pretty penny this winter. Regarding music-halls the magistrates mean to look sharply after the licenses, but the people crowd these places in defiance of danger. The legitimate drama is fast dying out here. All hope of its revival centres in Henry Irving. People are getting afraid that American attractions will lure him away altogether. Ellen Terry's new theatre has been objected to by the Board of Works, but the alterations can be carried out by Monday week.

In taking up the drains in the Reform Club it was discovered that the sewage had been almost entirely intercepted for a long period, and it was a wonder that an epidemic of fever had not broken out. Several servants have had typhoid, and members have often complained of sore throats. These costly buildings are mostly drained anyhow and anywhere. The Carlton was obliged to close for three months, the sewage being found bottled up near the wine-cellars. At another large club the steward was recently found out embezzling money, as well as carrying on pretty pranks in the servants' quarters. Thus even club-land is not without its troubles.

Public feeling is greatly softening about Hughes-Hallett, chiefly owing to the excessive virulence of Editor Stead's attacks, his unctious boastings of superior morality, and his political bias. Mr. Stead is too poor and good to live long. Hughes-Hallett's conduct is not defended, but who is Mr. Stead that he should make himself a censor of morals? His defense of Lipski, the murderer, is not to be forgotten. His very devious tracks in the "maiden-tribute" business do not put him on the same pedestal with Joseph Howard or any other Joseph. Mr. Stead overshot the mark. The result is a reaction in favor of Hughes-Hallett. As his local committee declines to press for his resignation he will probably hold on, though his position is by no means enviable. If a determined party attack is made on Mr. Hughes-Hallett the glass houses on the other side will soon show a great many broken windows. A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

PRISON BILL OF FARE.

What O'Brien Will Have to Subsist On When Placed in Jail.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—An issue of the last official report on Irish prisons and their management gives occasion for a brilliant review of its statistics by the *Freeman's Journal*. Collating these it is enabled to give the following prognosis of what William O'Brien's menu will be during his three months of sentence if the Appeal Court has not the courage and decency to reverse his conviction. "Prison diet," it says, "is for convicted prisoners, arranged into three classes, and varies according to length of imprisonment. As an evidence of how the thing works take the case of Mr. O'Brien. If he goes into jail his diet for the first month will be as follows: His breakfast will consist of five ounces of bread, one pint of cocoa, and three-quarters of a pint of new milk. His dinner Sundays and Thursdays would be five ounces of bread, six ounces of composition called suet pudding, and three-quarters of a pint of new milk. Wednesdays and Fridays his dinner would consist of five ounces of bread, eight ounces of potatoes, and three-quarters of a pint of new milk. The three remaining days of the week, he will get for dinner thirteen ounces of bread and half a pint of soup. For supper, during the first month, his diet would be bread, five ounces; cocoa, one pint; new milk, half a pint. During the last two months O'Brien would get for breakfast a pint and a half of stirabout made out of Indian meal and oaten meal, mixed in equal proportions, and three-quarters of a pint of new milk; for supper eight ounces of bread and a pint of cocoa. Dinner varies according to the day of the week; Sundays one pint of meat soup with four ounces of beef without bone and a pound of potatoes; Wednesdays and Fridays eight ounces of bread and fourteen ounces of potatoes; and the remaining days of the week fourteen ounces of bread and one pint of vegetable soup. What Mr. O'Brien would look like and how long it would take to reëstablish his health after three months of that kind of thing we leave our readers to judge."

Few here believe O'Brien's conviction will be reversed, inasmuch as, after the Lord Mayor fiasco, the Government dare not let its appeal Judges add to its misfortunes.

DR. PARKER ATTACKED.

His Eulogy of Beecher the Cause of Bitter Language.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Doubtless the Rev. Mr. Parker preached somewhere near New York today. Though absent and lost to London sight, he seems dear to the members of many of its newspapers. Among these the *Saturday Review* remembers him. In its last evening's issue it pays attention to Dr. Parker's address on the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in a long article entitled, "Stiggins on Chadband." It thus commences:

The late Henry Ward Beecher was not an ordinary man, and Dr. Joseph Parker, who beats the drum ecclesiastic in the city temple, is a very extraordinary man. When Dr. Pusey published his book on the Prophet Daniel, a flippant critic irreverently observed that he would much rather have had Daniel's opinion of Dr. Pusey; but Mr. Beecher on Dr. Parker would have been rather more or less interesting than Dr. Parker on Mr. Beecher. They were born to eulogize each other, and it is a mere accident of mortality which allowed Dr. Parker to do for his friend what his friend would no doubt much rather have done for him. There is, indeed, a breezy cheerfulness in the good doctor's tone, and an exuberant determination to dispense with the trappings of wo, which irresistibly suggest the meek resignation of the surviving wife in Mr. Swinburne's parody on Lord Tennyson's "Despair." "I'll allow," says that good woman, when the stomach-pump has proved too strong for the poison. "I'll allow as things might have been worse, for he might have been the survivor and a-following my hearse." But if Dr. Parker is jocular he is also pugnacious. He admits for the sake of argument that there may be men of superior genius to himself. If such imaginary beings really existed—and the speculative possibility of their existence Dr. Parker modestly refrains from denying—they would necessarily be better qualified for the great task of burning incense on the shrine of Mr. Beecher. Warming to his subject, the worthy doctor congratulates himsel on the special advantage he possesses in knowing very little about Mr. Beecher. "Criticism," he says, "that is attempted by admiring memory is not bound by the vulgarity of the naked eye." The vulgarity of the naked eye is a phrase in which Dr. Parker may well be content to rest his oratorical reputation for the remainder of his life. He will never beat it, and Mr. Micawber himself might have been proud of it. Such mere commonplace nonsense as that "every morning Europe awakens to renew its disappointment that there is not a revolution in America," might attract notice if uttered by another man. In the roaring cataract of Dr. Parker's bottomless rhetoric such foam on the surface is hardly noticed. But Dr. Parker at last grows distrustful even of his own eloquence and calls upon the painter for aid: "Paint him in conversation; catch above all things the smile, painter. Let me charge thee, seize that spirit smile." Dr. Parker is not troubled by the difficulty of "Alice in Wonderland," who could not imagine the grin without the cat. Truly there was but one Beecher, and Dr. Parker is his prophet.

The article thus concludes:

Dr. Parker proves his own qualification for his business in many a sentence which Mr. Beecher himself could not have surpassed, and from which the combined wit of all the candidates in a civil-service examination could not extract the smallest particle of meaning. We can assure the reverend eulogist that we shall not attempt to dispute the proud position which he claims, that of chief trumpeter to a departed charlatan. We had something to say about Mr. Beecher last spring and need not repeat it now; but Dr. Parker has unconsciously portrayed himself in this singular lecture, and the result combines amusement with instruction.

Now it might be amusing to know what view Dr. Parker has of the *Saturday Review*, and to learn why it is so bitter not only upon the living but the dead.

THE CAFFAREL SCANDAL.

Surprising Disclosures Resulting from the Arrest of Mme. Limoudin.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—[New York World Cable.]—We are going on from surprise to surprise in the War-Office scandal, as it is called here. It is possible, however, to give but a very faint idea of the painful impression, not to say alarm, which all these revelations are producing. Grave fears are openly expressed that Gen. Caffarel may actually have availed himself of his position as Assistant Military Secretary to dispose of important secret documents relative to the mobilization of the army and other matters. Rumor points to other Generals and persons of note as implicated in a series of disreputable transactions with which the name of M. Caffarel is mixed up. As usual there is a whole bevy of women in the case. The central figure in this extraordinary affair is Mme. Limoudin, who was married for a second time about a year ago to a retired magistrate. The woman, who is a very plain person of about 50, is humpbacked and lame and is a Parisian by birth and education. Years ago she lived for some time at Vincennes, where her salon was the resort of officers of the garrison. Gen. Thibaudin, formerly Minister of War, was one of her intimate friends, and it is related that she gave him shelter after his escape from Germany. During the war she had the run of the War-Office. Portraits of the President, of Gambetta, Jules Ferry, Gen. Caffarel, and the late Minister of War adorned her walls in conspicuous places. In her drawing-room figures a card of Boulanger on which are inscribed the words: "Expect you, dear Madame, 11 tomorrow"; and a card of M. Wilson, who had written: "Shall be delighted to see you tomorrow morning." Mme. Limoudin made grand use of her opportunities. She sold titles of nobility and decorations, arranged marriages, and dabbled in various speculations. The queerest part of the whole story is that each of the culprits protests the spotless innocence of the other. Mme. Limoudin avows that Gen. Caffarel is an honorable man.

Several more arrests have been made in connection with the case. A Senator, a General, and Count Dundlau have been summoned.

In consequence of the arrest of many foreigners suspected of being spies, the Government has instructed the department officials to exercise great caution in applying the espionage law and not to make arrests except upon serious evidence.

LOOKING TO PEACEFUL RELATIONS.

A Deputation from the English Peace Association on Its Way Over.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Andrew Carnegie left Southampton this afternoon on the Fulda for America, where he will introduce to the President a deputation of members of both Houses of Parliament, who have been appointed by the Peace Association of Great Britain to wait upon the President and to urge before the Senate a treaty providing that disputes arising between the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency should be referred to arbitration. The address—which bears the signature of one Irish M. P., T. W. Russell, and 230 English, Scotch, and Welsh members—is a work of art. It has been illuminated on vellum by one of the council of the Workmen's Peace Society. It is six feet in length, with decorated borders, and at the head is an allegorical design representing a union of the two countries. In addition to the large number of the deputation who have already gone, Lord Kinnaird and Sir George Campbell yesterday left Liverpool in the Aurania, and the remainder will depart next Saturday—viz.: three trade-union delegates, including Messrs. Cremer and Pickard, M. P.'s. Mr. Cremer yesterday had an interview with Mr. Carnegie, who stat d that he had received a communication from Mr. Gladstone in reference to the deputation on the subject of the address. Mr. Gladstone wrote that while he makes it a rule not to sign memorials upon political matters upon which he has had sufficient opportunities of testifying his sentiments in office and Parliament, yet upon this question his official action in 1873, in connection with the Alabama arbitration, is much more to the purpose than anything which he could now—when in opposition—either say or write.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Healy Predicts the Extinction of the Irish Landlord.

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—A league mass-meeting was held at Longford today. During the proceedings the platform collapsed and a Government reporter was injured. T. M. Healy, member of Parliament, chaffed the reporter on his first trial of a plank bed. Continuing, Mr. Healy said that there would soon be no landlords left in Ireland. He would deal with the landlords in securing their rights as he would in driving rats from a hay-stack. The landlords were more bothered by the plan of campaign than they were by the killing of bailiffs. The deadliest place to hit them was their pockets. He hoped that the mortgagees of Lord Granard would not leave him a brass farthing to bless himself with. The Irish were strong enough to subdue the paltry loyalist crew.

The Elections in Bulgaria.

SOPHIA, Oct. 9.—The elections today were orderly. Soldiers patrolled the streets and guarded the public buildings.

Gleanings from Over the Sea.

The total amount of contributions received and promised for the Imperial Institute in London is £400,000.

Charles Dickens, Mr. Howson, Henry Irving's agent, and Harry Paulton of the "Dorothy" company are passengers on the Aurania, which sailed from Liverpool Saturday for New York.

FUNERAL OF JOHN B. FINCH.

Impressive Services Held in New York and Chicago Yesterday.

The funeral services of the late John B. Finch, the noted advocate of prohibition, were held yesterday afternoon from his late residence on Grove street, Evanston. At 12:30 o'clock the Chicago Quartet sang "Come Unto Me," after which the Rev. Fred Clotworthy of the Baptist Church offered prayer. The service for the dead was read by the Rev. Dr. Sylvester Jones, after which the Rev. Dr. A. J. Jutkins spoke of the life and character of the departed. Mr. Finch, he said, had been preëminently a leader among men, a leader in the cause of temperance, and "the foremost leader of the foremost moral movement of the times," prohibition. He was a man of sterling, honest worth, and, if not the author, at least the earnest advocate of the cast-iron temperance pledge. The room in which the services were held was profusely decorated with floral designs, among them an immense one representing the regalia collar of the I. O. G. T. made of white carnations, on which were the words, in immortelles, "Right Worthy Good Templar." This design rested on a pillow base, which bore the inscription "Guard the Faith." Another beautiful design was in the form of a monumental shaft on the base of which was the inscription "Nebraska I. O. G. T."

Over 100 persons viewed the remains at the house, after which they were conveyed by carriage to Rosehill, where were about 300 Good Templars in waiting. The Chicago Quartet sang "I Cannot Always Trace the Way," after which Mr. A. A. Williams, who was with Mr. Finch in Massachusetts, spoke. In the death of Mr. Finch, he said, the prohibition cause had lost its leader. Mr. Frank P. Dyer of Massachusetts also made a few remarks. Mr. H. W. Hardy of Nebraska said Mr. Finch differed from the temperance workers who had gone before him in that others tried to save drunkards, while he strived to save men from becoming drunkards. Had the funeral, he said, been held in Nebraska, Mr. Finch's old home, there would have been fully 5,000 people in attendance. Every one loved him out there. Mr. George R. Scott of New York said of the deceased: "He was a manly man, a kindly man, a man good to his friends, and honest to his enemies." Prof. Dickey of Michigan said he had known Mr. Finch for five years. When he first knew him it was to admire his manly qualities, then to respect him as a prince among men, and, lastly, to love him. The burial service according to the ritual of I. O. G. T. was then performed, with High Templar Samuel D. Hastings chaplain and Past High Templar Theodore D. Kanouse Master of Ceremonies. The pall-bearers were Grand Chiefs Templar E. W. Chafin, Wisconsin; H. B. Quick, Minnesota; A. H. Abbott, Massachusetts; Eben Miller, Indiana; Dr. S. H. King of the State Prohibition Committee, Nebraska; Samuel Dickey, Chairman of Prohibition Committee, Michigan; George R. Scott of the New York *Pioneer;* and J. A. Vanfleet of the *Lever*, Chicago.

[Mr. John B. Finch was born in 1852 in Chenango County, New York. In 1878 he was a representative to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars at Minneapolis, and in 1880 was Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska. In 1884 he was chosen Right Worthy Grand Templar, and was reëlected at Toronto in 1885. At his death he was the acknowledged head of the Order of Good Templars the world over.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Chickering Hall was appropriately embellished with mourning emblems at the meeting of the American Temperance Union this afternoon. It was a memorial service in special honor and remembrance of the life and services of the late John B. Finch, the temperance advocate and prohibition orator, who died in Boston last Tuesday. After the singing of a hymn, the reading of the Scriptures, and a prayer by the Rev. Bidwell Lane, D. D., eulogistic addresses were delivered by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Dr. D. H. Mann, John N. Stearns, the Rev. J. K. Funk, Mrs. Mary T. Burt, and others. Resolutions were adopted and ordered sent to the family of Mr. Finch at Evanston, Ill.

William D. Rowell.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—William D. Rowell, a lumberman and an old citizen of Freeport, died here Saturday from a complication of diseases, aged 61. He had just returned from his third trip to the springs at Carlsbad, Bohemia. He was a Thirty-third Degree Mason. His estate is valued at $50,000.

Capt. J. G. Mack's Funeral.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The funeral of Capt. J. G. Mack took place this afternoon from Grand Army Hall and was conducted by Department Commander A. J. Sweetzer, assisted by the local posts. The procession to Oak Ridge Cemetery was the largest seen in Springfield in many months.

Henry Debus.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Henry Debus, President of the Cincinnati Cooperage Works, died this morning of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of twelve weeks. He was 43 years old and leaves a wife and two children.

SAM RANDALL IN ATLANTA.

The Pennsylvanian to Open the Piedmont Fair Today.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Sam Randall was met here upon his arrival today by Henry W. Grady, Charles Collier, United States Judge Newman, and others, who warmly welcomed him and escorted him to his hotel, where an impromptu levee was held. In conversation Mr. Randall spoke with enthusiasm of the evidence of progress which greeted him every mile of his way through the South. "Your progress is phenomenal," said he, "and the possibilities of the future are as boundless as your development of the last few years has been remarkable." He referred especially to the growth of industries in iron, which is so prominent a feature of the present movement. Tomorrow morning Mr. Randall will be entertained at breakfast by the officers of the Piedmont Fair Association. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon he will formally open the fair. The Mayor has declared the day a holiday, and business will be suspended accordingly. This action will insure an audience of probably 30,000 people. To one gentleman who called on him today Mr. Randall said: "The South is now experiencing for the first time the wonderful impetus which manufactories give to business. Any movement which would stop these manufacturing enterprises would be disastrous, especially to the South, in that it would destroy your infant industries, and under the depression thus caused there would be no telling when the revival would come. I have read with great interest the statistics recently prepared, which have been kindly furnished me by Mr. Grady, and I see nothing but hopeful promise in the future." Mr. Randall is being overwhelmed with social attentions.

In a talk with Col. Avery, who was a fellow passenger with him on the train, Mr. Randall said: "I am glad to see the people fired by industrial ambition. The Southern country yields magnificent stores of hidden treasures, while the fields furnish bountiful harvests. When it is considered that the hand of invention has multiplied the power of production there are indeed great possibilities ahead. The movement of progress comes from the masses, and is not the work of a few capitalists. It is wealth fairly sparkling from the hand of Nature. The records of last years' growth show figures which astound even men accustomed to large transactions."

Mr. Randall repeatedly quoted figures recently given in the trade journals, saying: "When to the cotton yield is added the manufacturing product the South displays a wealth which challenges attention. The prices of food and clothing have been largely reduced, showing that it is a fallacy that certain trade laws would have a contrary effect."

Cardinal Gibbons' Work in Portland, Ore.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 9.—Today Cardinal Gibbons conferred the pallium on Archbishop W. H. Gross of this city. The ceremony took place in St. Mary's Cathedral, which was packed to its utmost capacity. Clergy were present from all parts of the country, some coming from as far East as Kansas City. Many non-Catholic citizens were in the audience. Bishop Junger of Washington Territory celebrated pontifical high mass and the Cardinal preached a sermon. Then Archbishop Gross was invested with the pallium.

IN AND AROUND NEW YORK

SINGULARLY COLD-BLOODED MURDER ON LONG ISLAND.

A Man with a Grudge Against His Neighbor Kills His Enemy's Wife and Wounds the Husband—The Central Labor Union Denouncing the Police for Breaking Up the Union Square Meeting—Stopping a Raffle at the Anti-Poverty Fair—A Porter Steals $15,000—Denis Kearney Talks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The village of Breslau, L. I., has been shocked by a horrible crime perpetrated last night. The victim was an old woman of 80, Mrs. Helene Schauffert. She was shot in the head and run through the body with a sabre by a neighbor, George Gaebelein, who, after killing her, buried her body in a grave which he had evidently prepared in advance. The murder was discovered through an attempt made by Gaebelein to kill the husband of his victim. Mr. Schauffert is about 80 years of age and has lived in Breslau many years, ever since he came from Germany. His wife started at 6 o'clock in the evening for a neighbor's house and remained so long away that her husband became alarmed and went to seek her. As he was crossing a lot between his house and that of Gaebelein's he stumbled over Gaebelein, who was lying under some straw behind a wheelbarrow. Gaebelein rose suddenly and fired a gun at him, the shot taking effect in Schauffert's hand. Schauffert hurried to the railroad station and got a constable and some citizens to go with him to arrest Gaebelein and look for Mrs. Schauffert. The party went to the lot and the constable arrested Gaebelein. After a long search a newly-dug grave was found within ten feet of where Gaebelein had lain, and Mrs. Schauffert's body was discovered two feet under the surface. There was a bullet hole in her head and the hole made by the sabre clear through her body. Nearby was found the sabre, an old-fashioned military weapon belonging to Gaebelein.

The murderer was locked up. He subsequently made a confession, saying that he had deliberately killed Mrs. Shauffert, and had intended to kill her husband. The motive for the crime is said to be found in a long-standing dispute about the ground where the murder was committed. The murderer while under arrest swallowed a dose of poison, but not sufficient to cause death, as he has recovered from its effects. In his confession Gaebelein says:

I told Mrs. Schauffert not to cross my premises any more. She called me a loafer and said, "We will kill both of you yet and then you can't go to Babylon and sue us again." I took my gun and shot her dead on the spot. When she fell I took her by the right leg and threw her into the hole and buried her. I did not intend to shoot any other person, but it would have been better if I had shot Schauffert. Then we would have had quiet in the neighborhood.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Denouncing the Police for Breaking Up the Union Square Meeting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The trouble with the police at the Progressive Labor party's mass-meeting at Union square Saturday night restored the wrangling factions of the Central Labor Union to at least temporary harmony at their meeting today. Delegate Hawkes, a printer, who is a pronounced George man, offered resolutions denouncing the police for interfering at the Union square meeting, and they were seconded by several George men. Delegate Hayburn, in speaking on the resolution, said that the circumstances which had brought about the Chicago haymarket bomb-throwing were identical with those that precipitated last night's onslaught upon the peaceably-assembled workingmen of New York.

The resolutions first offered were not deemed sufficiently strong, and they were rewritten and unanimously adopted. They declared that the meeting on Union square had been called to discuss political questions; that it was a peaceable meeting; that it had been interrupted by the police in a brutal and unwarranted manner; that such action on the part of the police was apt to bring about a state of affairs when citizens would be compelled to repel such brutal attacks by unlawful means in the defense of their constitutional rights, and that the action of the police must be condemned, as they had, instead of protecting peaceable citizens, infringed upon their rights and provoked a bloody riot. A committee was appointed to present the resolutions to the Board of Police Commissioners.

P. H. Cumming, candidate of the United Labor party for State Treasurer, made a speech denouncing the action of the police, and asserting that workingmen must stand together against the common enemy, the capitalists.

The German Fresco-Painters' Union, which was suspended at the last meeting, was reinstated. The lockout of the brassworkers was discussed, and they were assured of the Central Labor Union's support. The new scale of Typographical Union No. 6, which goes into effect tomorrow, was indorsed, and a complaint that Peter Doelger, a brewer, is employing non-union men on buildings he is erecting, was referred to the Boycott Committee.

RAFFLING DR. M'GLYNN'S PORTRAIT.

The Police Interfere with One of the Features of the Anti-Poverty Fair.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—An anti-poverty fair has been going on at Madison Square Garden for several weeks, and among the attractions is a large portrait of Father McGlynn, which is to be disposed of at the end of the fair by a raffle at 25 cents a chance. A large number of chances have been disposed of, but there apppears to be some doubt as to the eventual raffle. A person signing himself "An admirer of A. S. Hewitt" wrote to the Mayor a few days ago calling attention to the proposed picture raffle and citing the instance of the suppression of raffling at the fair of the Roman Catholic Protectory some years ago. The Mayor was therefore urged to interfere in this matter, which he did by turning the letter over to the Police Commissioners. The result was that Capt. Reilly last night sent a detective to the fair. He purchased a ticket for the picture raffle and then informed W. F. Croasdale, manager of the fair, that he was violating Sec. 328 of the penal code. Mr. Croasdale said he was willing to be made the defendant in a criminal proceeding to test this point. A formal complaint was therefore made, and Mr. Croasdale was held in $200 bail in the Jefferson Market Court.

JUMPED FROM A WINDOW.

The Wife of a Louisville Merchant Kills Herself.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Mrs. Ella Robinson, the wife of Charles Robinson, a wholesale hardware merchant of Louisville, jumped from a third-story front window at No. 106 Madison avenue this afternoon and sustained injuries from which she died a few hours later. The woman was about 30 years old. She was the mother of three children, who are at home with their father in Louisville. Long a sufferer from nervousness and hysteria, her case had been submitted to Dr. McLean Hamilton, who had advised her coming to New York. This was determined upon, and Dr. Hamilton engaged Mrs. Anna Burd, a nurse, and secured apartments at the number mentioned, a fasionable boarding-house. Mrs. Robinson arrived Wednesday. She was hysterical nearly all the time until last evening, when she became quiet. This afternoon the nurse stepped to a closet in the next room to put away a glass and pitcher. When she returned, a moment later, Mrs. Robinson was not in the room. The nurse ran to the window and saw the mangled form of her patient lying in the area below. She had struck an iron railing on a balcony extending out from the first floor, fracturing her skull and breaking three ribs. She died at 7:30 o'clock without regaining consciousness.

AN ENTERPRISING PORTER.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars' Worth of Jewelry Stolen by a Negro.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—For some time goods have been continually disappearing very mysteriously from the jewelry house of Wheeler, Parsons & Hays, No. 2 Maiden lane, the thefts being committed in business hours. Suspicion finally fell upon a young colored porter, Joseph G. A. Kidd, who has been in the house six years. Last evening as Kidd was leaving the store he was seen to take a gold chain from his private drawer. When about to cross the bridge to Brooklyn he was arrested and taken to police headquarters. Here he confessed that for four years he had been robbing his employers, and he estimated the value of the goods stolen at between $12,000 and $15,000. He entered the employ of the firm in June, 1881, and was honest for two years. Then a watchmaker named Dunn induced him to steal and showed him how to do it. Kidd carried the keys of the store. During the day, when the goods were displayed in show-cases, it was easy for Kidd to secure a few gold chains or rings, and Dunn taught him how to melt the articles in an extemporized charcoal crucible by the use of a blow-pipe and gas flame. Then the gold could be sold to any dealer in old gold without suspicion. This system was carried out for the six months Dunn remained in the store. After Dunn left Kidd continued the robberies on his own account. He says he must have stolen at least eighteen pairs of bracelets, 300 gold chains, and between 600 and 700 rings. All these were melted up and sold. In his trunk at his residence were found two gold eyeglass chains, three sets of jewelry, one pair of earrings, two ball charms, nine Masonic charms, five gold chains, four pairs of bracelets, seven rings, a set of gold studs, and other small articles. Kidd was taken to the Tombs Police Court today and remanded.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S SCHEME.

He Is Seeking to Boom the Manufacture of Irish Woolens.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—At the Gilsey House this evening Michael Davitt was asked if he went to Minneapolis to consult with the Knights of Labor about organizing a branch of the order in Ireland.

"Mr. Powderly is the person from whom to seek information concerning the Knights of Labor," said Mr. Davitt, with marked reserve and a don't-ask-me-too-much smile. "He can tell you everything that you ought to know, while I can't. It is out of my line altogether. I have been greatly misquoted about that trip to the Northwest, as well as in many other things. I have been credited with the statement that I expected to go to jail on my return. I have said nothing of the kind. What I did say was that I intended to resume active work in the cause of home rule and make my usual speeches throughout the United Kingdom. I may be arrested and prosecuted for what I have said in my speeches, and what I shall say will be stronger and more bitter against the existing condition of affairs than any of the utterances for which Mr. O'Brien was convicted.

"My main reason for coming to America was to negotiate for the introduction here of Irish woolen manufactures, which I can truthfully say equal those of Scotland and England. If we get a Parliament of our own we intend to develop this industry to such an extent that employment can be given to every Irishman, and so check emigration. In fact, we want to get back many who have already emigrated to this country. I presume you Americans will not object much, as you have enough Irishmen here now. I go to Boston tomorrow on the same business, but will return in time to sail for home on the steamship Celtic Wednesday."

DENIS KEARNEY TALKING.

He Denounces Georgeism, and Tells the Object of His New York Visit.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Denis Kearney of San Francisco said tonight that he was not at present a subject of the man in the moon; he was, therefore, "not a believer in the land theories of Henry George." Those theories he alluded to as "farfetched," but evidently he cared to waste no time in discussing them, as whenever he was shunted from the Chinese question to the political labor movement in New York City and State he displayed a desire to get back to the old track. Kearney said he had come to New York on his own hook and at the bidding of no political party. He does not expect to talk in public under the auspices of any political organization, but will go it alone and pay his own expenses. He has no intention of making speeches in the present campaign in support of any political party, but he left no doubt in the minds of those with whom he came in contact this evening of his opposition to Henry George and his party, and to the political labor movement in general. He created the impression that he felt far more favorably inclined toward the Democratic than to the Republican party. Kearney declared that his sole object in visiting New York was to create public sentiment strong enough to inaugurate anti-Chinese legislation.

He expects to make his first attack on "John" some time this week, probably in Cooper Institute.

IN GENERAL.

The Story of a Rescue from a Sinking Ship.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The American bark Oasis, Capt. Chadbourn, left Philadelphia for Hiogo with a cargo of oil Aug. 3. Sept. 1, when in the neighborhood of the West Indies, the vessel was caught in a hurricane. She shipped large quantities of water, and, although under light sail, strained so severely that a serious leak was started. All hands were unable to decrease the water in the hold. Sept. 4, when the vessel was in a sinking condition, the Norwegian steamship Carl Knaw, bound from Newport News for Lisbon, came up, and the entire crew of the Oasis was transferred to her. The shipwrecked sailors were landed at Lisbon Sept. 15. The American Consul there sent several of the shipwrecked men on to Liverpool, where two of them applied for aid of the American Consul and were given passage home on the American steamship Illinois, which landed them here today.

SITE FOR THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

A site for the great cathedral which is to be built in this city by the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church has been all but definitly chosen and negotiations have been going on for its purchase for months. The plot so favorably looked upon is that now occupied by the grounds and buildings of the Leake and Watts orphan-house, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets and Morning-Side drive and Tenth avenue. So far negotiations for the purchase have not made very great progress, but they have reached a point where they can be completed if desired in a short time. The property is worth between $800,000 and $1,000,000.

ARRIVAL OF KYRLE BELLEW.

Kyrle Bellew, the actor, returned from Europe today on the Etruria. "Tomorrow morning," said he, "I shall begin to rehearse Mrs. James Brown Potter's company. James Barton Key has been giving the people rough rehearsals for some days, but tomorrow I shall take active charge. As you know, I acted with Mrs. Potter in London, and in that way had an opportunity of studying her as an actress. The result was that her artistic accomplishments won my respect and the possibilities of her career on the stage awakened my confidence."

GENERAL NOTES.

The Ladies' Suffrage Committee, having been informed that many women desire to register and vote, have announced that all who call at their headquarters will be informed how to proceed according to law.

Among the arrivals Sunday by the steamships from Liverpool were: Kyrle Bellew, the Rev. Morgan Dix and family, Logan H. Roots and family, Gen. W. H. Seward, H. McK. Twombly and family, Count de Beaumont, Viscount de Beaumont, Manton Marble, Lady Louise Ashburton, Sir R. R. Fowler, ex-Lord Mayor of London, and James Gordon Bennett.

BAD FAILURE IN OMAHA.

A. Pollack, a Clothier, with $120,000 Liabilities and No Assets.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—A. Pollack, a retail clothing merchant, closed his doors at 10 o'clock last night and will not again open them. His liabilities are placed at $120,000. Following are the preferred creditors: Merchants' National Bank, Omaha, $41,500; R. J. Goodhart & Co., New York, $4,619.64; Seligman, May & Co., New York, $4,973.95; D. A. Stine. Chicago, $1,000; Howard Bank of Baltimore, $2,500; Huron National Bank, Huron, Dak., $3,750; Jacobs & Sachs, Cincinnati, $497.75. He has a store at Huron, which is also closed. Mr. Pollack says that he is completely gone under and will quit business entirely. He attributes his failure to poor crops and the credit system. The assets are nothing.

A Japanese Man-of-War at 'Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 9.—The Tsukuba of the Royal Japanese navy has arrived here. She will remain for about one month, proceeding thence to Acapulco and Panama and then home, touching at Tahiti. Her trip is expected to consume at least six months.

THE KERN DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

By No Means Certain that the Socialists Will Support It.

There is a wide difference of opinion among the Socialists as to the effect the nominations of the Kern Democrats will have with reference to the Socialist vote this fall. Some few believe that the conservative wing will turn in and support the ticket named Saturday, while others are equally positive that the radicals will nominate a full ticket notwithstanding. There are some who believe that the work of the Democratic convention Saturday was in line with the scheme pointed out by THE TRIBUNE some weeks ago—that is, that there was a dicker between the Kern Democrats and the conservative element of the Socialists, with a fusion of the two parties as the ultimate aim. Whether this will be carried out openly remains to be seen, but from what has already transpired it looks very much as if it would, but it will only affect the so-called conservative element in the Socialist party. In any event, it looks like there would be a tremendous split in the party which polled 23,000 votes last April out of a total of 74,000, and if it means a complete alienation of the conservatives it means that the radicals will be doing well if they secure 6,000 votes for any ticket they put up to be voted for next month. The ultra-Socialists are blue over the outlook, and of the two or three who were seen yesterday afternoon not a word of hopefulness for the future could be obtained. None of the Socialist leaders could be found around their party headquarters yesterday afternoon, but it is known that they are not enthusiastic over the action of the Kern Democratic convention Saturday.

William Gleeson was present at a meeting of the Seventh Ward Labor Club yesterday afternoon, which was attended, also, by Leo P. Dwyer and twelve laboring men who live in the ward. Mr. Gleeson made a speech in which he outlined the platform of principles of the Reformed United-Labor party, which he is endeavoring to get in working order for the coming election. The Seventh-Warders present then constituted themselves the Seventh Ward Labor Club of the Reformed United-Labor Party, with Edward O'Grady as President. There is a Seventh Ward Labor Club already organized in the ward, which adheres to Tommy Morgan and Tommy Morgan's principles. The two clubs will endeavor to harmonize.

The United Labor Club No. 4, one of the eight clubs of the Fifth Ward, which have a membership of 700 members, met last night at Luxumburg Hall, No. 2518 South Halstead street, and nominated delegates to the United Labor Party Convention called for Oct. 22, and made arrangements to take an active part in the campaign. The club will hold meetings every Sunday evening until election at Luxumburg Hall. The Executive Committee of the eight clubs of the ward will assemble next Thursday evening at the same place.

Ten members of the Socialistic Club of the Sixth Ward assembled at No. 650 Blue Island avenue yesterday afternoon. The speakers from the Morgan committee who were expected to address the assemblage did not put in an appearance, and after a small amount of formal business, and the passing around of the hat to defray expenses, the disgusted half-score dispersed.

A Denial from Mr. Manning.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—On the first page of your paper of yesterday you mention my name as an old law partner of Judge Williamson and as a new candidate for the office of State's Attorney from the Ninth Ward. You also say that I have received some promises which lead me to hope that in case a non-partisan ticket is put up by the silk-stocking Democracy I may be able to secure a place on that ticket if the bar will propose my name. In this article you unintentionally misrepresent me. (1) I have never been honored with the position of law partner of Judge Williamson. (2) I have never lived in any but the Fourth Ward in this city, and I have lived there for several years last past. Since 1864 I have been earnestly and almost constantly working for the success of the Republican party. (3) I never had any conversation with or received any promises or assurances from any silk-stocking Democrat, or any other kind or quality of a Democrat, about securing a place on their ticket for the office of State's Attorney.

I was opposed to the bar taking any action in regard to the selection of a candidate for the office of State's Attorney and think a mistake was made in doing so. In 1884 and again this summer some of my friends and clients circulated a petition, which was numerously signed by the business firms and bankers of this city, asking me to be a candidate for the office of State's Attorney. On presentation of these petitions I said to them that if I could get the office without button-holing every man I met and begging him to support me I would be willing to take up the prosecution, in behalf of the people, where Mr. Grinnell leaves it.

In my opinion, the largest "boodlers" and the worst villains have not yet been caught, and I sincerely hope that Mr. Grinnell's successor, whoever he may be, will promptly call upon them to give an account of their stewardship.

To the many business-men who signed the petition in my favor and to the few friends who saw fit to cast their votes for me at the bar meeting yesterday I now return my thanks.

WM. J. MANNING.

INDICATIONS FOR TODAY.

Cooler, with Light Rains, Followed by Fair Weather.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10—1 a. m.—Indications:

For Indiana and Illinois, cooler, light rains, followed by fair weather, light to fresh northwesterly winds.

For Michigan, light rains, followed by fair weather, light to fresh northwesterly winds, cooler.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rainfall for 24 hours.
New York	29.88	64	Calm.	Cloudy..	.02
Washington, D. C.	29.92	42	Calm.	Clear....	....
New Orleans, La	29.94	42	S. E..	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	29.98	60	W....	Rain....	.04
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.88	60	S. W..	Rain....	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.84	62	S....	Rain....	.02
Rochester, N. Y.	29.84	62	S. W.	Rain....	.07
Erie, Pa.	29.88	64	W....	Rain....	.33
Cleveland, O.	29.94	66	S. W..	Cloudy..	.96
Sandusky, O.	29.92	66	S. W.	Cloudy..	.10
Toledo, O.	29.90	66	S....	Cloudy..	.76
Detroit, Mich.	29.90	64	W....	Cloudy..	.22
Alpena, Mich.	29.92	46	S. W.	Cloudy..	.18
Escanaba, Mich.	30.02	44	......	Cloudy..	.30
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.94	54	......	Cloudy..	.08
Mackinaw City, Mich.	29.98	44	N. W.	Cloudy..	.02
Marquette, Mich.	30.04	44	N. W.	Cloudy..	.33
Port Huron, Mich.	29.86	62	N....	Cloudy..	*—
Chicago	29.94	58	N....	Cloudy..	.18
Green Bay, Wis.	30.00	52	W....	Cloudy..	.05
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.96	54	N. W.	Clear....	.06
Duluth, Minn.	30.10	42	N. W..	Fair....	.04
St. Paul, Minn.	30.12	40	N. W.	Cloudy..	.38
La Crosse, Wis.	30.12	48	N. W.	Cloudy..	.56
Davenport, Ia.	30.02	50	N. E.	Rain....	.12
Des Moines, Ia.	30.14	48	N. E.	Clear....	....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.06	50	N. W.	Rain	.01
Cairo, Ill.	....	..	......	......	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.02	58	N....	Cloudy..	.01
St. Louis, Mo.	30.00	62	N. E.	Cloudy..	1.15
Lamar, Mo.	30.06	54	N....	Cloudy..	1.22
Leavenworth, Kas.	30.10	52	N....	Rain....	.01
Omaha, Neb.	30.08	44	......	......	....
Huron, Dak.	30.18	44	S. E..	Clear....	....
Yankton, Dak.	30.14	40	Calm.	Clear....	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.16	36	N. E..	Fair....	.18
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.20	36	N. W.	Cloudy..	....
Bismarck, Dak.	30.20	42	E....	Rain....	.08
Fort Buford, Dak.	30.26	34	W....	Cloudy..	.12
Helena, Mont.	30.40	36	N. W.	Cloudy..	.18
Deadwood, Dak.	30.30	40	N. E..	Rain....	.12
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.06	42	N. E..	Clear....	....
Denver, Colo.	30.06	50	N....	Clear....	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.10	50	N. E..	Cloudy..	.02
El Paso, Tex.	29.86	62	N. E..	Clear....	.70
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.10	50	Calm.	Clear....	....
Fort Garry	30.18	26	N....	Fair....	....
Minnedosa	30.14	36	W....	Cloudy..	.02
Medicine Hat	....	..	......	......	....

*Too small to measure.

Ocean Steamships Arrived.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Arrived, the Illinois, from Liverpool, Furnessia, from Glasgow, the Gellert, from Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct 9.—Arrived, the British King, from Philadelphia.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

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ADAMS WABASH AVE. STREET.

Black Dress Goods.

SPECIAL.

New importation of Silk Warp Henrietta, beautiful and durable style, at

$1.00 and upward PER YARD.

All-Wool Henrietta and Cashmere, the most complete line in the city,

40-in., from 40c to $1.75.
46-in., from 75c to $2.00.

Satin Soleil, double-faced, a new fabric which we can recommend in every way to give satisfaction, at

$1.25 and $1.50 PER YARD.

Serges which cannot be duplicated at the prices we offer; 42 inch, 46 inch, and 50 inch widths,

50c to $1.50 per yard.

We offer 10 pieces of Extra Heavy 40-inch Camel's Hair, all wool, at

40c per yard.

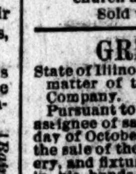
Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid, watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will afford instantaneous relief.

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucous accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvelous curative power of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER; price, $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.



IT STOPS THE PAIN.

Aching Muscles, Back, Hips and Sides, Kidney and Uterine Pains, and all Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing plaster. New, original, instantaneous, never-failing. Vastly superior to all other plasters and remedies for the relief of pain. At all druggists, 25c; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Finest and cheapest Meat Flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces. Annual sale 8,000,000 jars.

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GREAT PAPER SALE.

State of Illinois, County Court of Cook County. In the matter of the assignment of W. O. Tyler Paper Company.

Pursuant to the order of said court the undersigned assignee of said company will until noon on the 18th day of October, 1887, receive proposals in writing for the sale of the entire stock of merchandise, machinery, and fixtures assigned to him and then remaining in his hands, the same now amounting at cost price to about the sum of one hundred and four thousand dollars. Bids must be at a percentage on the dollar of cost, to be determined by an inventory to be taken at the time of delivery.

The bids will be reported to the court on the 20th day of October at two o'clock p. m., and no sale will be completed except with the approval of said court. The stock of paper is very complete and desirable, and may be seen at the store, 160 Adams street, Chicago. The sale will be for cash only.

Chicago, Sept. 26, 1887. JAMES L. RUBEL, Assignee.
TENNEY, BASHFORD & TENNEY, Solicitors.

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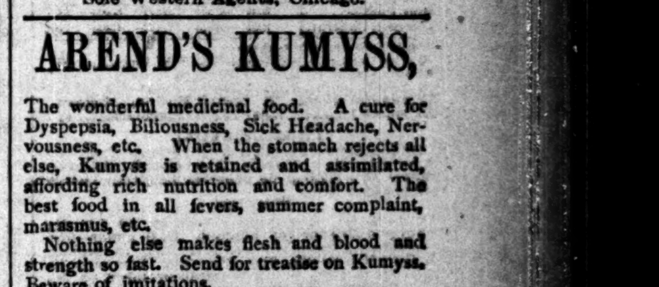
IF SO, TRY S. S. SLEEPER & CO.'S

N. & S.,

The best 10c Cigar in America. Give 'em a trial and you'll say so. Insist on having the N. & S. and take no others. Send one dollar for sample trial box to FRANKLIN MACVEAGH & CO., Chicago. We prepay postage.



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To Order—Our Special Chinchilla Overcoats, in all colors, elegantly lined, silk sleeves, silk-velvet collars, and corded edges. Order now while our stock is complete, even if you do not want it made up until the holidays.

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A first-class cutter sent with samples on application.

Steamboat for Sale.

First-class in every respect. Nearly new. Capacity—400,000 feet lumber, 650 tons of ore, 700 tons of coal, 25,000 bushels of grain, and in addition the best tow boat on the lakes and the most economical of fuel. Present owners no further use for her.

Address LUMBER, care of Clowry, S. W. Div. P.-O., Chicago, Ill.

FURS CATALOGUE FREE

J. T. SHAYNE & CO., Manufacturers of Seal Skin Garments, Caps, Gloves, Robes, Furs, Etc. Will retail this season at lowest cash wholesale prices. Sign White Bear, 193 State-st. KNOX high-class Hats.

OAK DININGROOM FURNITURE IN SIMPLY ELEGANT NEW FALL STYLES. G. H. HILDRETH & CO. 221 & 223 STATE-st.

GWYNNE & DAY,
Established 1854. No. 45 Wall-st., New York.
Transact a General Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, Etc. For Cash or on Margin.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States the last two Saturdays were:

	Oct. 8.	Oct. 1.
New York	$119,446,661	$116,040,795
Boston	12,510,166	13,983,570
Chicago	10,183,580	9,148,211
Philadelphia	8,950,526	10,989,196
St. Louis	3,983,413	2,489,350
Baltimore	2,022,146	1,762,927
New Orleans	1,525,475	1,155,506

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday: Chicago, par to 40c discount; Boston, 20c discount to par; St. Louis, 75c discount.

The monthly settlements came during last week and the bank clearings were of course affected by them, but on the other hand there was one holiday. These two facts have so much to do in making the totals that comparisons with previous weeks are not very significant. The total is about $5,000,000 less than for the corresponding week of 1886, and $6,000,000 greater than for the week ending Oct. 1, 1887. Statements of bankers and other business-men indicate that the trade of the week was good but not buoyant. Both buyers and sellers are very cautious. Stocks of merchandise are apparently not specially large, and there is complaint in some lines of business, notably the coal trade, that cars are not provided rapidly enough to supply the demand.

The increase in the loan item of the New York associated banks during the week is not a pleasing incident at this time, when prudent men think it desirable to furl sail and look out for storms. The banks held a little more lawful money than they did a week ago, but the surplus reserve has decreased owing to increased requirements. The following are the details of the statement:

Loans	$348,188,700	Increase	$3,398,300
Specie	74,974,500	Decrease	170,300
Legal-tenders	20,731,800	Increase	403,000
Deposits	350,374,200	Increase	4,548,200
Circulation	8,189,400	Decrease	15,700
Reserve	95,706,300	Increase	232,700
Reserve required	87,593,550	Increase	1,137,050
Surplus reserve	8,112,750	Decrease	904,350

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Oct. 8.	Closing Oct. 7.
Am. Cot. Seed T.	2,925	27¾	26½	26⅞	27¾
Buff. R. & P.	200	50	50	50	
Can. Pacific	450	51¼	51	51	51½
Canada Southern	650	53⅞	53⅛	53½	53⅝
Ches. & O.	50	5½	5½	5½	
Do 1st pfd.	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
C., B. & Q.	1,070	132	131	131¼	132¾
Con. Gas	250	71½	71¼	71¼	71½
Col. Coal & I.	320	34½	34	34¼	34¼
D., L. & W.	10,930	126	125¼	125¾	125¾
Del. & Hud.	576	98¾	98¼	98¾	99¼
Den. & Rio G.	100	25	25	25	25
Do pfd.	100	55½	55¼	55¼	56¼
Erie	15,160	28⅝	27¾	27⅝	28¼
Do pfd.	200	64	64	64	
Erie seconds	15,000	99	98¾	98¾	99¼
E. T. & Ga.	325	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	11¼
Do 2d pfd.	100	19½	19½	19½	
Hocking Val.	50	21¼	21¼	21¼	20¾
I., B. & W.	50	14½	14½	14½	
Ill. Cen.	180	117	117	117	118¾
Jersey Central	1,505	72¼	71⅝	71⅝	72¼
Kingston & Pem.	100	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
K. & Tex.	120	23½	23¼	23¼	23⅝
Lake Shore	2,370	93⅜	92⅝	93	93¾
Louis. & Nash.	3,260	59⅞	59⅛	59½	60¼
L., N. A. & C.	300	38½	38¼	38¼	
L. E. & W. pfd.	500	45	44¾	44¾	45¾
Manhat. Con.	455	99	97	97	98
M., L. S. & W.	300	83	83	83	84½
Do pfd.	100	106¼	106¼	106¼	105½
Minn. & St. L.	225	11½	11½	11½	
Mo. Pacific	1,945	92¾	92⅛	92½	93
Mobile & Ohio	100	12	12	12	12
Northwestern	12,770	110¼	109¾	109¾	110¼
Do pfd.	33	140	140	140	
Nor. Pac. pfd.	1,705	47¼	46¾	47	47⅛
Nor. & W.	670	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Do pfd.	152	40	40	40	41
N. Y. Cent.	670	106¾	106	106¼	106¾
N. Y. & N. E.	4,960	38¾	38¼	38¼	38¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. pfd.	50	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
N. Y., Sus. & W. pfd.	50	28½	28½	28½	29½
O. Trans. Co.	1,435	19⅝	19½	19½	19½
O. Ry. & N. Co.	750	87	86	86	87
Ohio & Miss.	380	24½	24	24¼	24⅞
Pacific Mail	2,845	37½	36¾	37	37½
P. P. C. Co.	400	150	149½	149½	150½
Peo., D. & E.	50	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
Reading	31,900	60	59⅛	59⅜	60⅝
R. & W. P. T.	2,900	22¾	22	22¼	22¾
Rock Island	1,187	116	114½	114½	116
Rome & W.	25	81½	81½	81½	81½
St. Paul	22,420	75¼	74½	74⅝	75⅝
Do pfd.	251	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	
St. P. & Duluth	1,550	63	62	62	63½
Do pfd.	353	101½	101¼	101¼	102
St. P. & Omaha	550	41	40½	40½	41
St. P., M. & M.	1,543	101½	100	100	101½
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	300	74	73¾	74	74½
Texas Pacific	1,780	24	23⅝	23⅝	24⅝
Tenn. Coal	520	25	25	25	
Union Pacific	7,200	51¼	50⅞	51	51¾
W. & L. E.	500	25	25	25	24¾
Wabash pfd.	350	40½	40¼	40¼	41
Western Union	25,670	77⅝	77¼	77¼	78⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	125
American	107½	United States	68

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s, coup.	124¼	M., K. & T. gen. 6s	80
U. S. 4½s, coup.	108¼	Northern Pac. 1sts	114⅝
Pacific 6s of '95	121	Northern Pac. 2ds	103
Louisiana stamped 4s	87½	Northw'n con.	137½
Missouri 6s	100	Northw'n deb. 5s	108
Tenn. 6s, settlements	100	St. L. & S. F. g. m.	112½
Tenn. 5s, do.	100	St. Paul consols	125
Tenn. 3s, do.	69½	St. P., Chi. & Pac. 1sts	116
Cent. Pac. 1sts	114¾	Tex. Pac. l'd grants	47½
Den. & R. G. 1sts	121	Tex. Pac. R. G. ex c.	65
D. & R. G. W. 1sts	74	Union Pac. 1sts	114⅝
Erie 2ds	98⅜	West Shore	99

Bond transactions Saturday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Money on call easy at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6½@8½. Sterling exchange dull but steady at 479⅞ for 60-day bills, and 484 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 162,679 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 10,930; Erie, 14,960; Lake Shore, 2,370; Louisville & Nashville, 3,260; Missouri Pacific, 1,885; Northwestern, 12,770; New Jersey Central, 1,505; Northern Pacific preferred, 1,700; Oregon Transcontinental, 1,435; Pacific Mail, 2,645; Reading, 28,800; St. Paul, 23,110; Texas Pacific, 1,780; Union Pacific, 6,200; Western Union, 25,770.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	3,148	102¼	102¼	101½	102
Bell Telephone	21	225	225	223½	223½
C., B. & Q.	484	133	133	131	131
C., B. & North.	175	70½	70½	69½	69½
Mexican Central	1,025	14	14	13½	13¾
N. Y. & N. E.	200	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼
Do pfd.	100	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
Union Pacific	369	51¾	51⅜	50⅞	51
Wisconsin Central	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝

Bond sales and quotations:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 8.—[Special.]—The market closed dull and weak: Pennsylvania, 55⅝@55½; Reading, 30 3-16@30⅛; do generals, 102⅞@103; Lehigh Valley, 55¼@55¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Consols closed at 102 3-16 for money and 102⅜ for the account. U. S. bonds—4½s, 128; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 42¼; do seconds, 9¾; Canadian Pacific, 53¼; Erie, 29¾; Erie seconds, 101; Illinois Central, 122; Mexican ordinary, 42; St. Paul common, 77¼; New York Central, 110¾; Pennsylvania, 57; Reading, 31; Mexican Central, 14. Money, 3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills is 3⅝ per cent.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Three per cent rentes, 82f 22½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Mining shares were in limited request: Amador, $1.20; Best & Belcher, $5.75; Bodie, $1.75; Brunswick, $1.55; Caledonia B. H., $1.40; Deadwood, $2.80; Eureka, $6.75; El Cristo, $2.20; Home Stake, $13.00; Iron Silver, $2.50; Ontario, $25.00; Plymouth, $20.00; Standard, $1.60; Sutro Tunnel, 14c; Surinam, $3.55.

MARKETS.

There was very little new in the produce markets Saturday, and not much change in prices except that wheat was weaker. The movement of grain was larger in the city and only moderate out of it, and the volume of trading on outside orders was almost at the minimum.

Provisions were very dull. Lard for this month was firm at $6.47½@6.50, closing at the outside, with other lard futures and pork for January steady at the latest prices of Friday to a shade above them. January ribs closed unchanged, but for October ribs closed 15c lower at $7.30. Cash sales were reported of 625 bris pork on private terms, 2,650 tcs lard at $6.50@6.55, 6,000 pcs green hams, 16 lbs, at 9¾c, and 25,000 lbs extra short clears at $7.37½.

Flour was steady and quiet, the trade being only local. Sales were reported of 500 brls and 833 sacks, equal to a total of about 1,100 brls, at $1.70@2.25 for low grades and $3.00 for buckwheat.

Wheat was heavy with a little more doing. The market was depressed by free selling for parties in New York and some against receipts in the Northwest. December sold ¼c higher at 73c and declined to 72⅝c at the close, with May at 78⅞c premium. Cash lots of spring in store sold at 69½@69¾c for No. 2 and 60@63½c for No. 3. Free on board lots sold at 70¼c for No. 2, with 60¼@66c for No. 3, and 55@65c for No. 4. Total about 104 cars.

No. 2 red winter wheat in store sold at 72¼@72½c for receipts in South Side houses, with No. 3 do quoted at 70¼c and No. 2 Turkish at 70¾c. Free on board lots sold at 71c for No. 3 red, 65@66c for No. 4 red, and 72½c for No. 3 Turkish. Total, 14 cars.

Corn was quiet and firm, futures being sustained by a good cash demand. May opened unchanged, at 45⅝c, and advanced to 45⅞c asked at the close, with this month at 3⅛c discount. Cash lots in store and to go there sold at 42⅜@42⅝c for No. 2 yellow, 41⅞c for No. 3 yellow, 42⅜@42½c for No. 2, and 41½@41⅝c for No. 3, with 41@41½c for No. 4. Free on board lots sold at 45c for No. 2 white, 41½c for No. 2 yellow at a country point, 42@42½c for No. 3, and 41½@42c for No. 4. No. 3 yellow sold on track at 41⅝@42c. Total about 487 cars and 10,000 bu.

Oats were dull and a shade easier on futures, while cash lots were weak, being in larger supply than wanted by shippers. May sold at 29⅞c to the split above that for No. 2 mixed, and was held at 31⅜c for No. 2 white. Sample lots to go to store sold at 28@28½c for No. 2 white, 26¼@27½c for No. 2 white, and 26@26¼c for No. 2 mixed. Free-on-board lots sold at 28¼@28½c for No. 2 white, 27@28c for No. 3 do, and 26½@27¼c for No. 2 mixed. Total about 250 cars.

Rye was firm, with sales of No. 2 in store at 49c. October delivery brought the same figure, November was quotable at 49½c, and December at 50½c. Sample offerings were light, and brought 49½@50c for No. 2. Total, 7 cars.

Barley was dull, with nearly all the arrivals grading Nos. 3 and 4. Common qualities ruled 1@2c lower, with the regular buyers quite indifferent. The feeling in futures was firm, though little was done. October was salable at 65½c, and November at 67c. Sample lots brought 35@38c for No. 5, 38@46c for No. 4, 43@60c for No. 3, and 66c for No. 2. In store No. 2 sold at 65½c. Total about 92 cars.

Millstuffs were in good demand and firm for bran and steady for other descriptions. Sales were: 20 cars bran at $11.75@12.40; 1 car middlings at $12.50; 4 cars shorts at $11.00@12.00.

Flaxseed was in light request, and the market was generally ¼c lower. Receipts were moderate and sales were: On track—30 cars No. 1 at $1.05½; 2 cars do at $1.05¼; 12 cars rejected at $1.01¼@1.03; 1 car no grade at 97c. Futures were lifeless, with $1.06 bid for November and $1.15 for May.

Timothy seed met with an improved cash demand, and was 1c higher, on a basis of $2.27@2.28 for prime seed, with sales of choice at $2.29@2.30. Sales aggregated 1,448 bags at $2.25@2.30. Futures were quiet and firm, with October salable at $2.27, and $2.28 asked. Year delivery sold at this inside figure, and February at $2.37½. Clover seed was devoid of interest and nominally unchanged at $4.00@4.10 for prime.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Friday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1887.	RECEIPTS. 1886.	SHIPMENTS. 1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1886.
Flour, brls	20,946	21,082	15,929	10,868
Wheat, bu	53,835	77,867	10,856	12,933
Corn, bu	250,715	203,470	152,700	123,200
Oats, bu	181,953	178,478	105,113	138,305
Rye, bu	3,235	3,219		
Barley, bu	65,277	95,397		1,093
Grass seed, lbs	307,746	212,615	41,333	44,432
Flaxseed, bu	36,269	72,059	198,047	207,461
Broom-corn, lbs	466,650	180,050	15,822	23,454
Cured meats, lbs	664,510	52,100	179,523	102,989
Canned meats, cases			2,479,288	5,207,769
Dressed beef, lbs	62,580		5,142	2,893
Beef, tcs			4,386,156	2,144,888
Beef, brls			421	90
Pork, brls			651	242
Lard, lbs	18		578	1,961
Cheese, lbs	126,780	168,890	608,045	1,277,910
Butter, lbs	208,685	162,903	263,995	149,360
Dressed hogs, No.	429,758	453,840	621,565	869,646
Live hogs, No.				548
Cattle, No.	18,521	15,701	8,794	12,810
Sheep, No.	6,651	5,466	4,027	2,471
Hides, lbs	4,673	6,945	3,553	933
Wool, lbs	194,220	327,810	416,630	560,340
Coal, tons	67,448	10,196	75,873	110,945
Lumber, m	12,464	12,335	2,818	5,476
Shingles, No.	6,135	8,173	2,193	3,773
Salt, brls	4,300	772	71	83
	6,726	8,067	5,736	6,909

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Friday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	19	5	2	26
Spring wheat	33	63	28	124
Corn	361	116	43	520
Oats	97	139	2	238
Rye	3	1		4
Barley	1	53	37	91
Total	514	377	112	1,003

Inspected out: 53,555 bu wheat, 108,408 bu corn, 29,900 bu oats, 1,121 bu rye, and 3,081 bu barley. The receipts to be announced Monday are expected to include about 138 cars wheat, 545 cars corn, 242 cars oats, and 20,000 hogs.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
Cash	$14.50		$13.50
Year	12.00	$13.50 @14.00	11.95
January	12.25	11.95 @12.00	12.25
		12.25 @12.27½	

LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.

October	$ 6.47½	$ 6.47½@ 6.50	$ 6.50
November	6.27½	6.27½@ 6.30	6.27½
January	6.35	6.35 @ 6.37½	6.35

RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

October	$ 7.45	$ 7.20 @ 7.35	$ 7.30
January	6.20	6.20 @ 6.22½	6.20

WHEAT.

October	70	69⅝@ 70	69⅝
December	72⅞	72⅝@ 73	72⅝
May	78⅜	77⅞@ 78⅜	77⅞

CORN.

October	42¼	42¼@ 42⅜	42⅜
November	42⅝	42⅝@ 42⅞	42⅞
December	42⅜	42⅜@ 42⅝	42⅝
May	45½	45½@ 45⅞	45⅞

OATS.

October	25⅞	25⅞@ 26	25⅞
November	26⅜	26⅜@ 26½	26⅜
May	29⅞	29⅞@	29⅞

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	October.	December.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 71¾	$ 74⅛	$ 80¾
No. 2 corn	33¾	36⅜	40⅝
No. 2 oats	22½	23⅝	29½
Pork	8.72½		
Lard	5.62½		
Short ribs	6.70		

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Oct. 8.	RECEIPTS, BU. Oct. 7.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Oct. 8.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Oct. 7.
Chicago	53,835	83,893	10,856	189,859
Milwaukee	62,135	57,620		1,395
St. Louis	30,175	53,299	43,947	6,671
Toledo	47,087	45,448	56,750	1,000
Detroit	32,194	31,354	40,000	40,466
Kansas City		5,000		849
Minneapolis	234,080	229,000	47,040	69,449
Duluth	53,556	98,205	32,414	1,473
Peoria	5,000	7,500	12,000	6,500
Total	518,062	611,919	243,007	317,304

Railroad freights ruled steady on the basis of 30c to Boston, 25c to New York, and 23c to Philadelphia on flour, grain, and feed, with 5c additional on provisions.

Lake freights were firm at 4c for corn and 4¼c for wheat to Buffalo, and 3c for corn to Georgian Bay ports. Tonnage was scarce, and all charters last Saturday were made for regular line boats to Buffalo. Canal rates were 5c on corn and 5¼c on wheat, Buffalo to New York. Room was engaged for 60,000 bu wheat and 348,000 bu corn.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Was not quite so firm last Saturday as earlier in the week. Prices had been forced upward to a point where buyers claimed they could not profitably handle it, so were not anxious to purchase beyond immediate need. Quotations were unchanged, with fancy makes selling better than medium grades. Fancy set milk creamery, 23½@26c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois do, 19@24c; fair do, 16@18c; medium do, 14@15c; low grades, 10@12c; fancy dairies, 18@20c; fair to good do, 13½@15c; ordinary do, 11@12c; common and packing stock, 11@13c; grease, 9c.

CHEESE—The home trade was fair, but aside from this the movement was not large, with exporters practically out of the market. The arrivals were moderate. September makes are quotable as follows: Choice full cream cheddars at 11¼@11½c per lb; flats (2 in a box), 11¼@11¾c; Young America, 11¼@11¾c.

COOPERAGE—The market was quiet and steady, with pork barrels quoted at $1.00 and lard tierces at $1.10@1.12½.

EGGS—Were easy, with moderate receipts of fresh stock, which was salable at 17@17½c per doz. Ice-house eggs were unchanged at 16@16½c.

GAME—The demand was fair for game in good order, at former prices. We quote: Prairie chickens, $4.50 per doz; partridge, $3.50; woodcock, $5.00@6.00; jacksnipe, $1.00; plover, $1.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $2.75@3.00; teal do, $1.50@2.00; venison saddles, 12½@15c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—With the close of the season for small fruits approaching apples are coming into more favor, and best winter varieties sell at $2.00@2.25 per brl in car-lots. There is some inquiry for fall apples at $1.75@2.00, while common lots of wormy and bruised stock are dull at a low range of prices. Peaches were in lighter supply, and the demand was restricted; good to choice baskets sold at 40@50c, and ordinary fruit at 25@35c. Grapes met with fair sale at 25@28c per basket for Concords and 40@45c for Delawares. Duchess pears sold at 25c@$1.50 per bu, and quinces were slow at $1.00@1.50 per do.

HAY—The market was steady for choice timothy, and other kinds dull and weak. Sales were: On track—Three cars No. 1 timothy at $13.00@13.75; 2 cars not graded at $12.00@12.75; 22 cars upland prairie at $6.00@11.50.

HIDES—Are quiet, with quotations based on 7¾@8c per lb for No. 1 green salted light, and 7¼@7½c for do heavy.

POTATOES—Receipts were plentiful from the Northwestern States, but the quality was rather indifferent, with many that were small and unripe. These sold in car lots on track at 65@68c per bu, while choice consignments brought 70@72c. The feeling was not so strong as a few days ago. Very few potatoes from Michigan or New York were received.

POULTRY—This market was quite demoralized, with the street full of fresh and held-over stock. Merchants wanted to close out, as it was the last day of the week, and buyers would take hold only at low prices. Turkeys were especially dull. Hen chickens and spring do, 5½@6½c per lb; mixed do, 4@5c; roosters, 4@5c; ducks, 6c; spring do, 6@7c; hen turkeys, 5½@7c; gobblers, 5@6c; geese, $5.00@6.00 per doz, according to size.

VEGETABLES—The local trade was about as good as usual, but the shipping demand was light, and prices were unchanged. Onions were dull at $1.75@2.00 per brl, and ripe tomatoes, 75c@$1.00 per bu.

WHISKY—Was steady on the basis of $1.10.

WOOL—The movement was light, though a slight degree of firmness has recently been imparted to this market.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 3	12,696	321	17,819	6,957
Tuesday, Oct. 4	7,807	464	24,504	6,230
Wednesday, Oct. 5	12,527	588	30,864	9,543
Thursday, Oct. 6	11,418	470	25,777	3,925
Friday, Oct. 7	6,651	50	18,521	4,673
Saturday, Oct. 8	1,500		11,000	1,000
Total	52,599	1,902	128,485	31,727
Previous week	51,136	1,186	105,940	30,947
Increase	1,463	716	22,545	780
Same week, 1886	44,298	2,153	88,325	30,369
Shipments.				
Monday, Oct. 3				
Tuesday, Oct. 4	2,604	124	5,826	1,063
Wednesday, Oct. 5	1,944		8,057	3,521
Thursday, Oct. 6	1,801		12,596	4,003
Friday, Oct. 7	1,694		11,289	2,129
Saturday, Oct. 8	4,027	215	8,733	3,553
	400		7,000	400
Total	15,470	350	53,521	14,669
Previous week	16,054	629	52,164	11,211
Same week, 1886	13,795	1,616	53,514	5,020

To-day's receipts are estimated at 20,000 hogs, 11,000 cattle, and 6,000 sheep, against 17,819 hogs, 12,696 cattle, and 6,957 sheep received Monday of last week.

Saturday's cattle market was dull and nominally unchanged. Best grades of hogs sold a shade higher, and sheep remained steady.

The International Packing Company and Jones & Stiles commenced buying hogs Saturday. Both houses have been idle several months.

During the last week receipts of cattle were nearly 53,000, against 51,135 the previous week and 44,298 the corresponding week last year. About 38,000 of the cattle received were from Texas and the Far West, against 25,300 rangers one week ago and 26,000 one year ago. The receipts of through Texas increased 7,600 head as compared with the previous week. The general cattle market throughout the last week was in an unsatisfactory condition, especially for "range" cattle. About 14,000 natives and 38,000 Texas and Far West cattle comprised the arrivals. The good to prime native beeves advanced 10@20c, while rangers sold 10@15c lower than one week ago. Some premium beeves sold as high as $5.40, and several car-loads changed hands at $5.20@5.35. There was a scarcity of real choice cattle, while the shipping demand for No. 1 1,400 to 1,700-lb steers was active. Most of the native beef cattle sold above $4.00, while the bulk of Western rangers sold below $2.75, and Texans largely at $1.90@2.30. Native butcher stock sold principally at $1.50@2.40, and stock cattle largely at $2.20@2.60. Best native sheep during the week advanced 10@15c. Common natives and Western stock sold lower early in the week, but closed steady. Extra fine natives sold during the week as high as $4.50@4.75. Hogs during the week declined 10@25c, but closed firm. Closing prices for hogs, with comparative prices for six years past, are given below:

Date.	Mixed, 170@250 lbs. average.	Heavy, 240@400 lbs. average.	Light, 100@190 lbs. average.
Oct. 8, 1887	$4.15@4.50	$4.25@4.65	$4.20@4.60
Oct. 9, 1886	3.70@4.10	3.75@4.15	3.70@4.40
Oct., 1885	3.45@3.70	3.75@4.10	3.60@4.15
Oct., 1884	4.80@5.25	5.25@5.90	4.70@5.45
Oct., 1883	4.20@4.60	4.65@5.10	4.60@5.20
Oct., 1882	7.50@8.35	8.40@8.85	7.50@8.35
Oct., 1881	5.90@6.40	6.45@7.25	6.00@6.45

During the week 912 car-loads of cattle, 574 double-deck car-loads of hogs, and 103 double-deck car-loads of sheep were shipped from Chicago. The principal shipments were: To New York, 316 cars of cattle, 205 of hogs, and 46 of sheep; to Boston, 94 cars of cattle, 205 of hogs, and 8 of sheep; to Philadelphia, 40 cars of cattle, 38 of hogs, and 6 of sheep. During the week 3,200 stock cattle were shipped from Chicago by country feeders and distillery men.

CATTLE—Saturday's receipts were 900 Texans, about 400 Westerns, and 200 natives. The supply was light, but the demand was correspondingly light. In fact there was no market, as about half the offerings remained unsold. Eastern buyers were entirely out of the market, and local dealers acted indifferent. Swift & Co. and one or two other establishments were entirely out of the market. Several lots of cattle went over without even a bid. Prices were nominally unchanged. Some 1,060@1,320-lb native steers sold at $2.70@3.70. Wyoming half-breeds sold at $2.35@2.60, and through Texans at $1.75@1.90 for cows, and $2.25@2.50 for steers. Native butcher stock sold at $1.30@2.25, and stock cattle at $1.80@3.00. Revised quotations are as follows:

Premium beeves	$5.20@ 5.40
Extra beeves, 1,500 to 1,900 lbs	4.95@ 5.15
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	4.65@ 5.00
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,450 lbs	3.80@ 4.70
Fair to good, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.60@ 4.45
Poor to good, 900 to 1,150 lbs	3.00@ 4.15
Native grassers, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs	2.70@ 3.50
Nebraska corn-fed steers	3.60@ 4.80
Distillery fed steers, 1,000 to 1,400 lbs	4.00@ 4.60
Grass Texans and Indians, steers	1.75@ 3.30
Far West cattle, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.35@ 3.60
Fancy native cows and heifers	2.50@ 2.95
Fair to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	1.75@ 2.50
Inferior to medium cows	1.00@ 1.75
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	1.25@ 2.50
Stockers, 500 to 900 lbs	1.60@ 2.50
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.60@ 3.00
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.50@ 5.75
Milch cows, per head	20.00@45.00

HOGS—Saturday's hog market was active and best grades of light and heavy sold a shade higher. Packers and shippers bought 5,000 more than the fresh arrivals, making a good clearance. The quality was poorer than for several days past. Best heavy sold at $4.70 and prime light at $4.60. The bulk of heavy sold at $4.35@4.50, light at $4.40@4.55, and mixed principally at $4.35@4.45. Rough heavy sold at $4.20@4.25 and common light at $4.20@4.35. Pigs sold at $3.25@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts were light and the demand fair. Values ruled steady. Over 500 head of 112-lb Utah sheep sold at $3.60. Medium to good natives sold at $2.75@3.85 and lambs at $4.75@5.25.

OTHER MARKETS.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 410; shipments, 1,800; market steady; fair to choice heavy native steers, $3.90@4.75; butchers' steers, medium to choice, $3.25@3.95; feeders, fair to good, $2.80@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 200; shipments, 1,140; market active and higher; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $4.55@4.70; packers' and Yorkers, medium to prime, $4.25@4.55; pigs, common to good, $3.90@4.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, 1,500; market firm; fair to fancy, $2.80@3.75; lambs, $3.80@4.50.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 712; shipments, 2,093; good corn-fed steady; others slow and weak; good to choice, $4.20@4.65; common to medium, $3.25@4.10; stockers, $2.00@2.60; feeding steers, $2.65@3.25; cows, $1.25@2.60; grass-range steers, $2.00@2.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,376; shipments, 1,290; stronger and 5@10c higher; good to choice, $4.45@4.50; common to medium, $3.90@4.40; skips and pigs, $2.75@3.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 813; shipments, 145; steady; good to choice, $3.00@3.50; common to medium, $2.00@2.75.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 8.—CATTLE—Quiet; common to choice, $3.25@4.75.

HOGS—Active; common to best grades, $4.20@4.65.

SHEEP—Quiet; common to good, $3.00@4.25; lambs, $3.25@5.25.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,972; stockers and feeders, $2.95@3.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,200; dull; inferior to fair, $3.00@3.75; good to choice, $4.10@4.40; good to choice Western lambs, $5.00@5.70.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,126; scarce and firm; mixed pigs and light Yorkers, $5.60@5.65; selected Yorkers, $5.65@5.75; selected medium weights, $5.80@5.90.

East Liberty, Pa., Oct. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 133; shipments, 117; nothing doing; all through consignments.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 3,700; market active; Philadelphias, $5.00@5.15; Yorkers, $4.65@4.80; common to fair light, $4.40@4.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 600; market slow at unchanged prices.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; fair demand; offers moderate. Winter, 6s 3d; spring, 6s 3d; club, 6s 3d@6s 4d. Corn firm; nothing offered at 4s 7¼d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 75s. Lard, 33s 6d. Long and short clears, 42s. Cumberlands, 48s. Long-cut hams, 47s.

CHEESE—58s.

CLOSING—PROVISIONS—Pork—Holders offer freely; prime mess Eastern, 75s, dull; do Western, 67s 6d, dull. Lard—Holders offer freely; spot and October, 33s 9d, dull; November and December, 33s 9d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer moderately; new No. 2 winter, 6s 3d, firm; do spring, 6s 3d, firm. Flour—Holders offer moderately; 9s 2d, dull. Corn—Holders offer futures sparingly; spot no offerings; spot, 4s 7¼d, firm; October, 4s 7d, firm; November and December, 4s 6¾d firm.

COTTON—Steady with a fair demand; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 8,400 bales American.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—TURPENTINE SPIRITS—25s 7½d per cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 8.—PETROLEUM—15⅝f paid and sellers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—FLOUR—Receipts, 27,860 packages; exports, 8,840 brls, 448 sacks; steady; sales, 14,700 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 52,000 bu; exports, 16,142 bu; sales 1,144,000 bu futures, 230,000 bu spot. Options ruled very dull during the entire session. Prices were steady at the outset, afterwards weakened, and declined ¼@⅜c, closing heavy; spot lots generally firm, with a moderate stir to the trading; No. 2 Chicago, nominal, at 82⅜c delivered; No. 1 hard, 88¼c; ungraded red, 78¼@84½c; No. 3 red, 80c; No. 2 red, 82c elevator, 81⅜@82c free on board, 82¾c delivered, latter choice; No. 1 red, 87c, nominal; No. 2 red October, 81¼@81½c, closing at 81⅜c; November, 82@82¼c, closing at 82c; December, 83⅛@83⅜c, closing at 83⅛c; April, 87¼@87⅜c, closing at 87⅜c; May, 88¼@88⅝c, closing at 88⅜c; June, 88⅞@89c, closing at 88⅞c. No. 1 white, 87c, nominal.

CORN—Receipts, 77,900 bu; exports, 2,134 bu; sales, 184,000 bu futures, 78,000 bu spot. Spot lots firm; quiet; options dull; ungraded, 53@53⅛c; No. 2, 54c, special elevator; 52⅛c in store; 53⅜@53⅝c afloat; No. 2 October, 52⅛c, closing 52⅛c; November, 52½c, closing 52⅜c; December, 52⅝@52 11-16c, closing 52c; May 53⅝@53¾c, closing 53⅝c.

OATS—Receipts, 88,000 bu; exports, 647 bu; sales, 95,000 bu futures, 148,000 bu spot; a shade easier and less active; mixed Western, 32@34c; white do, 35@40c.

HOPS—Steady.

COFFEE—Spot: fair Rio, firm, 19¼c. Options about 10 points higher, closing firm. Sales: 34,500 bags; October, 17.25@17.30c; November, 17.35@17.45c; December, 17.50@17.60c; January, 17.50c; March, 17.50c; April, 17.35@17.45c; May, 17.30@17.35c; June, 17.30@17.35c; September, 16.95c; December (1888), 16.50@16.75c.

SUGAR—Firm and quiet; refined firm; off "A," 5¼@5⅜c; confectioners' "A," 6@6 1-16c; cut loaf and crushed, 6¾c; granulated, 6¼c; cubes, 6 3-16@6¼c.

MOLASSES—Quiet; nominal.

RICE—Steady.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Quoted at 33c crude, 43@43½c refined.

TALLOW—Quiet but firm.

RESIN—Steady.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 33½c.

EGGS—Strong and in moderate request; receipts, 3,236 pkgs; Western, 15@17½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Cut meats dull and weak. Lard a shade higher but very quiet; Western steam, spot, $6.80; November, $6.59@6.61; December, $6.59@6.60; January, $6.65@6.66; February, $6.71@6.73; city steam, $6.70.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm; Western, 13@25½c; Western creamery, 16@25½c.

CHEESE—Steady and quiet; Western, 9¾@11½c.

COPPER—Steady; lake, 10⅜@10½c.

LEAD—Quiet and steady; domestic, 4⅛@4¼c.

TIN—Steady.

PETROLEUM—Was quiet and steady; opening, 68⅛c; highest, 68⅜c; lowest, 68⅛c; closing, 68⅜c. Sales, 517,000 brls.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 68½c; highest, 68⅝c; lowest, 68⅜c; closed, 68⅝c. Sales, 320,000 brls; clearances, 1,314,000 brls; charters, 61,032 brls; shipments, 93,264 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Dull but steady. Transit opened at 68⅜c; closed at 68⅝c; highest, 68⅝c; lowest, 68⅜c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 68⅜c; closed at 68⅝c; highest, 68⅝c; lowest, 68⅜c; clearances, 794,000 brls.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 8.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Market was very active and weak, declining ⅝c under free selling. Cash wheat sold at 71⅛c, down to 70⅝c, where it closed; October ranged from 71⅛c down to 70⅝c, closing at 70⅝c; December opened at 73c, declined and closed at 72⅝c bid; May opened at 79⅛c, sold down to 78⅝c, and closed at 78⅝c bid. Cars on track, 252. Receipts, 53,556 bu. Shipments, 32,414 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 8.—[Special.]—GRAIN—There is no new No. 1 hard spot here under 83½c; 16,000 bu to arrive sold at 82⅜c, but was considered very cheap; after this transaction the seller was withdrawn from the market. Old No. 1 hard offered at 85c; old No. 1 Northern, 83½c; 15,000 bu new No. 1 Northern sold at 80c. The receipts at Duluth were only 54,000 bu during the last twenty-four hours. Winter wheat steady, demand light; No. 2 red Michigan sold at 80c; No. 2 red Illinois and Indiana, 78½c; No. 1 red, 80½c; No. 1 white, 75½c. Corn firm for lots of No. 2 in store at 49c; No. 2 yellow sold on track at 49c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 8.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash, 69¼c; November, 70⅛c; May, 77⅜c. Corn higher; No. 3, 44c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 29⅛c. Rye dull; No. 1, 48½c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 59¼c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork—October, $13.50@14.00. Lard—October, $6.50; November, $6.40.

BUTTER—Quiet; dairy, 16@18c.

EGGS—Steady; fresh, 17¼@18c.

CHEESE—Steady; cheddars, 10¼@11¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,400 brls; wheat, 62,100 bu; barley, 45,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,100 brls; wheat, none; barley, 8,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 8.—FLOUR—Firm, but dull.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steady, but became weak; the market was moderate. No. 2 red, cash, 70⅛@71¼c; October, 70⅛@70¼c, closing 70⅛c; November, 71c; December, 72⅝@72⅞c, closing at 72⅝c; May, 79¼@79⅝c, closing at 79⅛c. Corn firm; cash, 40¼@40⅜c; October, 40c; November, 39⅞@39⅞c, closing 39⅞c; December, 39⅝c; May 41⅝@41⅞c, closing at 41⅞c. Oats steady; cash, 24½c; October, 24⅛c; November, 24½c; May, 28⅝@28⅞c, closing at 28⅞c. Rye nothing doing; nominal at 54@55c. Barley nothing doing; nominally 66c.

LEAD—Quiet; $4.25.

EGGS—Dull; 14½c.

BUTTER—Higher and in demand; creamery, 18@21c; dairy, 21@25c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Pork irregular; new, $14.50. Lard, $6.40. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders, $5.67½; long clears, $7.30; clear ribs, $7.50@7.67½; short clears, $7.87½@7.85. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $6.37½; long clears, $8.60; clear ribs, $8.90; short clears, $8.90. Hams steady at $12.00@13.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 54,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 29,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, 94,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 8.—FLOUR—Less doing, but prices firm.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, October, 80¾@81c; November, 81¾@82c; December, 83¾@83⅞c; January, 83¾@84¼c. Corn—Spot firm, with a fair demand; futures dull and nominally unchanged; No. 2 mixed, in grain depot and elevator, 53c; No. 2 high mixed, on track, 53½c; No. 2 mixed, October, 50@51c; November, 50@51c; December, 49@49⅛c; January, 48½@49c. Oats—Spot steady but quiet; No. 2 mixed, on track, 33⅜c; No. 3 white, 35½c; No. 2 white, 36@36⅛c; fancy No. 1 white, 38c. Futures quiet but steady; No. 2 white, October, 35¼@35⅜c; November, 35¾@35½c; December, 36@36½c; January, 36¼@37c.

BUTTER—Firm, fair demand; creamery extra, 25c; Western, 16@17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,300 brls; wheat, 4,400 bu; corn, 50 bu; oats, 4,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 29,400 bu; corn, 2,600 bu; oats, 12,240 bu.

Toledo, O., Oct. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and lower; cash and October, 75½c; November, 76⅛c; December, 77⅛c; May, 83⅛c. Corn steady and quiet; cash, 45½c; May, 46½c. Oats firm; cash, 29c; May, 31½c bid.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull and easy; cash, $4.07½ asked; November, $4.12½ asked; December, $4.20 asked.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash and October, 75½c; November, 75⅞c; December, 77⅛c; May, 83¼c. Corn dull, steady; cash, 45½c; May, 46½c. Oats—No sales.

CLOVER-SEED—Active, easier; prime, $4.07½; December, $4.17½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,100 bu; corn, 4,500 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,700 bu; corn, 2,500 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower, closing dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 79@79¼c; October, 78¾@79¼c; November, 80⅛@80⅜c; December, 82⅛@82¼c; January, 83⅛@83⅜c. Corn—Western firmer and dull; mixed, October, 51@51½c; November, 50@51½c; year, 48⅞c asked. Oats firm; Western white, 34@35c; do mixed, 32½@34c.

PROVISIONS—Steady, with fair inquiry.

COFFEE—Nominally steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 18⅝@19¼c.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,600 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 1,900 bu; oats, 3,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 20,900 brls; wheat, 30,600 bu; corn, 21,200 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 soft, cash, 64c bid, 65½c asked; November, 64⅞c bid, 66⅛c asked; May, 73⅛c bid, 74⅛c asked. Corn steady; No. 2, cash, 35⅛c; November, 35⅞c asked; year, 35¼c; May, 38⅞c bid, 39c asked. Oats—No. 2, cash, 22c bid, 22¼c asked.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 8.—WHEAT—Closed weak; generally lower under large offerings; good demand on track but at lower prices; No. 1 hard, October, 69¼c; November, 70½c; December, .71⅛c; May, 77⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 66⅛c cash; November, 67c; December, 68¼c; May, 74⅛c; No. 2 Northern, October, 62⅝c; November, 62⅝c; December, 64c; May, 71c. On track—No. 1 hard, 70⅜c. No. 1 Northern, 67½@68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63@64c.

FLOUR—Steady; patents, $4.15@4.30; bakers', $3.25@3.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 234,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 47,040 bu; flour, 27,445 brls.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 8.—WHISKY—Steady; sales 778 brls finished goods on basis of $1.05.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 74c; No. 2 red, cash and October, 75c; November, 75⅞c; December, 77¼c bid, 77⅜c asked; May, 83⅛c asked. Corn—No. 2, 45½c. Oats—No. 2, 28¼c; nominal; No. 2 white, 30⅛c bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 32,200 bu; corn, 500 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 8.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 30¼c.

Nebraska Republicans and the Tariff.

Omaha *Bee* (Rep.): While keeping in line with the party generally in approval of a tariff system that shall conserve the interests of American industries and labor, the sentiment of the Republicans of Nebraska, as voiced by their State convention, is unmistakably in favor of a revision of the existing tariff. The platform especially says that the business of the country demands a revision, and arraigns the Democratic party for its failure to keep its tariff reform pledges. It puts the Republicans of this State on record as desiring such revision at the earliest practicable day, though intimating no faith in the ability of the Democratic party to bring about that consummation. Republicans elsewhere will not fail to give heed to these expressions, nor should they be disregarded by the Representatives in Congress from this State.

This attitude of the Republicans of Nebraska marks an advance in the sentiment on this subject and demonstrates the force of the arguments in the existing situation so clearly that the extreme protectionists may learn from it that their sway cannot be much longer maintained. They may blindly elect to still insist upon their demands rather than to wisely yield such fair and just concessions as they can make without harm to themselves and with great good to the general welfare, but the time is not remote when what they now refuse to concede the people will have in despite of them, with the chance of taking much more than is at present asked. There is no disposition anywhere to pull down the tariff structure. Rational men of both parties understand that such a policy would be madness, and with such there is no toleration of those, a mere handful numerically, who advocate absolute free trade. But it is reasonably insisted that neither the necessities of the Government, the welfare of the industries of the country, nor the interests of labor require a continuance of the tax imposed upon the people by the existing tariff, and that on the contrary all interests would be benefited and National progress stimulated by a generous reduction of this tax. The prevailing spirit is one of compromise. The great majority of the people are willing that for the present the question shall be settled on that fair middle ground which will as nearly as possible divide the reduction of revenue equally between excise taxes and the tariff. The mistake of the protectionists, and one which must ultimately react to their discomfiture if persisted in, is in maintaining a rate of taxation for which *there is no longer a necessity or a justification.* It results in piling up a vast surplus in the Treasury which is dangerous in itself as a temptation to Governmental extravagance and a serious drawback to the National prosperity. Two-thirds of it is derived from the tariff, which puts a tax on almost everything that the people wear or use in their domestic and business affairs. A reduction of the revenue of the Government that did not involve the cutting off of a part of this tax, while it might prevent the accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury, would give no relief to the people, and would therefore be alike unwise and unjust.

The Republican party of Nebraska, largely composed of farmers, favors a revision of the tariff with a view to reducing oppressive duties because it believes that course to be fair, just, and necessary, certain to work no injury to the industries and labor of the country, but instead to promote the welfare of all interests and advance the general prosperity. This sentiment is obtaining rapid development in the West, if it is not in other sections of the country.

Business Failures.

The following figures, which are taken from *Bradstreet's*, show the number of business failures in the country in the nine months just ended of the calendar year 1887, and of the corresponding period in recent years:

Nine months.	*No. of failures.*	*Nine months.*	*No. of failures.*
1882	5,307	1885	8,433
1883	7,358	1886	7,518
1884	8,302	1887	6,958

This shows that the business wrecks in 1887 thus far have been fewer than in the like period of any year since 1882, and that the decline since 1885 has been marked and continuous. Estimated on the basis of the last few years the failures of the entire year 1887 will probably number about 9,700, as compared with 10,568 in 1886, 11,116 in 1885, 11,620 in 1884, 10,299 in 1883, and 7,635 in 1882. The following, taken from the same journal, gives the assets and liabilities, and the percentage which the former bore to the latter, of those which were involved in the failures for nine months in the years named:

	Actual assets.	*Liabilities.*	*Per cent assets to liabilities.*
1882	$ 36,452,000	$ 71,162,000	51
1883	63,262,000	123,054,000	52
1884	108,452,000	195,951,000	55
1885	43,864,000	90,976,000	48.2
1886	37,397,000	77,110,000	48.5
1887	44,545,000	90,642,000	49.1

It will be noticed that the average assets of the stranded business enterprises in the last nine months were greater than in the corresponding period of 1885 or 1886. This fact, coupled with the decline in the aggregate number of failures, is a favorable indication in the trade conditions prevailing throughout the country just now.

Who First Canned Corn.

Good Housekeeping: Maine's corn-packing industry had its initial idea from Isaac Winslow of Maine, who lived in Paris, France, where he managed a whaling business. In fitting out vessels for whaling voyages he purchased many articles of meat pressed and dried and all sorts of food for the sailors. He imparted information to his brother Nathan of Portland, Me., and induced him to experiment with canning green corn. The latter did so, using the Canada yellow corn for the first few seasons. What is now one of the most important industries of Maine has grown from this small beginning. From Mr. Winslow's little cornfield the sweet-corn fields have grown to 20,000 acres, and instead of the sale of a few dozen cans 20,000,000 cans and over are sold every year. "The sweet-corn belt" of Maine produces a corn that has a quick, crisp growth and a sweet and milky freshness.

The Correct Time.

There are very few men who do not pride themselves on always having the correct time; and wonderful and delicate mechanisms are devised to enable them to do so. But the more delicate a chronometer is made, the more subject it becomes to derangement, and unless it be kept always perfectly clean, it soon loses its usefulness. What wonder, then, that the human machine—so much more delicate and intricate than any work of Man—should require to be kept thoroughly cleansed. The liver is the main-spring of this complex structure, and on the impurities left in the blood by a disordered liver depend most of the ills that flesh is heir to. Even consumption (which is lung-scrofula) is traceable to the imperfect action of this organ. Kidney diseases, skin diseases, sick headache, heart disease, dropsy, and a long catalog of grave maladies have their origin in a torpid or sluggish liver. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, by establishing a healthy, normal action of the liver, acts as a cure and preventive of these diseases.

The late Vice President Hendricks wrote: "Salutaris is the finest water I have ever drank." Borden Selleck & Co., agents, No. 48 Lake street.

SUNDAY MORNING'S NEWS.

RESUME OF INTELLIGENCE IN "THE TRIBUNE" OF YESTERDAY.

Rumors that the State's-Attorney Will Investigate the Board of Aldermen—Annexation in Lake View and Humboldt Park—Democratic Candidates—Danger from Pleuro-Pneumonia Passed—The President's Trip—Bits of Domestic and Foreign News.

Rumors are industriously circulated that State's-Attorney Grinnell has entered upon an investigation of the alleged boodle operations of the Board of Aldermen, and that he will leave matters in shape for a vigorous prosecution when he quits the office.

Annexation meetings were held in Lake View and Humboldt Park. Both were well attended and enthusiastic.

The Kern faction of the County Democracy held a convention and nominated the following ticket: Superior Judge, Joseph E. Gary; State's Attorney, George H. Kettelle; County Commissioners, Walter Mattocks, Thomas Brenan, Harry S. Streat, C. D. Wells, Philip Conley, A. E. Vorkeller, Felix Finn, Louis Adams, Thomas E. Courtenay, William Kliver, Adam J. Weckler, D. M. Towner, and John P. Hopkins, with one vacancy from the county to be filled by the Campaign Committee.

The primary held by the attorneys to select candidates for Superior Judge and State's-Attorney resulted in 574 for Judge Gary for the former, with only 5 scattering; for the latter place Judge Longenecker received 174 votes; James Leddy, 104; W. S. Elliott Jr. 109; and 44 scattered.

Another strike on the Haymarket Theatre Building was ordered for today by the Building Trades Council.

The Presidential reception in Chicago cost $10,000, which has all been provided and paid out by the committee.

The consummation of the sale of the West Division Street Railway to the Philadelphia syndicate will be delayed five or six weeks by new complications.

It is officially announced that all danger from pleuro-pneumonia here is now passed, and cattle shipped here to the Fat-Stock Show can be sold for slaughter at any house in Chicago or for shipment out.

George Francis Train took a Turkish bath with reporters and rode about the city, while his agents published the first number of a crank newspaper with his money.

Gov. Oglesby, his staff, and 50,000 people visited the International Encampment. A sham battle and prize drills made up the exercises.

The Aldermanic Committee on Elections met and adjourned without making any decided advance in the work of redistricting the city.

The dissolution of the Western States Passenger Association is predicted for Jan. 1, 1888.

State's-Attorney Grinnell sent in another statement to the County Board showing the amounts due from the small-fry boodlers. They will all settle.

It has been decided that the cushion-carrom billiard tournament shall begin in New York Nov. 28, coming to Chicago Dec. 11. There is some doubt about Slosson's entering, as he wanted the first games played in Chicago.

The President put in the day fishing on Lake Mendota, near Madison, Wis., while Mrs. Vilas entertained Mrs. Cleveland at lunch. A dress reception was held at the Vilas residence in the evening. Much comment is caused by the lack of attention to other Wisconsin Democrats than the Postmaster-General, as well as the noticeable absence of the leading Republicans and Grand Army men.

The announcement is made that President Garrett and the Ives creditors will both contest the sale of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company to the Western Union. The officials of the latter declare that they are now in possession, although the securities represented in the transfer have not been turned over.

President Angell of the Michigan University and William S. Putnam of Maine, the Commissioners appointed to consider the difficulties with Canada, have begun their work.

The purchase of bonds offered by the Government has reached $13,376,850, leaving only $623,150 to be sold under the original order of Secretary Fairchild.

A call was issued for a general conference of all evangelical Christians, to be held at Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 8, and 9, to study the present perils and opportunities of the Christian church and the country. It is signed by leading divines and Christian workers throughout the Union.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 brassworkers in New York and Brooklyn went on a strike to maintain the Saturday half holiday.

Mr. Murat Halstead denies the telegraphic stories concerning Mr. Blaine, insisting that the famous American is in splendid health and that he has not so far declared his intentions as to the Presidency to his most intimate friends.

In attempting to quell a minor disturbance at a meeting of the Progressive Labor party in Union Square, New York, the police charged upon the crowd, and before the square was cleared several people were severely injured.

Charges have been preferred against Capt. Vallet of the steamer Alesia for his neglect in handling the cholera patients on board his vessel.

The wedding of Miss Mollie Garfield, daughter of the ex-President, and J. Stanley Brown has been postponed.

The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor held a brief session. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions condemning the absorption of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph by the Western Union, and Jay Gould was universally denounced in the discussion. The report of the National Committee on Legislation censures Senator McMillan and condemns both the National and State legislative bodies.

Father McTighe, a Catholic priest, has become the principal of one of the ward schools of Pittsburg. It is said an effort will now be made to put Catholic clergymen in charge of seven other schools in sections of the city principally inhabited by Roman Catholics.

The Mormon State Constitutional Convention of monogamists adopted a memorial to Congress asking the admission of Utah as a State.

William C. Brockway, the noted counterfeiter, will leave Sing Sing today.

Foreign.

Jenny Lind, the famous prima donna, is slowly dying at her home in England.

Arrangements for fumigating the mail and completing the quarantine against yellow-fever at Tampa, Fla., have been completed. Surgeon-General Hamilton has ordered tents sent to Sandford, Fla., for the establishment of a camp of refuge.

The European press announces that the alliance arranged at the meeting of Bismarck, Kalnoky, and Crispi insures the peace of Europe, and that its terms probably include united opposition to any extension of the Russian Empire southward.

Gen. Caffarel of the French War Department and his mistress are under arrest for selling decorations of the Legion of Honor.

The prosecution of the Dublin press and the owners of *United Ireland* and the *Freeman's Journal* will lead to almost interminable legal proceedings, during which the papers will be left free to publish what they please. Reports of the proceedings of the suppressed branches of the league continue to appear.

The prisoners under examination at Ennis for the murder of Constable Whelahan were committed without bail. The testimony of the informer, Callinan, indicates the truth of the charges that Government agents instigated the moonlight campaigns.

Edward Harrington, M. P., and Dr. Bernard O'Connor addressed 1,300 in Sheerness, a Tory stronghold. A resolution was passed indorsing home rule and denouncing police attacks upon the Irish people.

A mutiny among Chinese soldiers on the Russian frontier resulted in the murder of several officers and the theft of a large sum of money belonging to the Government.

Seventeen new cases and two deaths from cholera are reported at Messina.

The reported death of the Sultan of Morocco is denied. The great Powers will unite in maintaining the statu quo in that country as the best solution of the present difficulties.

A Persuasive Kentucky Girl.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* Society has something to talk about. It is the original manner in which a young lady overruled a decision of her father's. The daughter of a well-known professional gentleman wished to make a visit to some friends in New Orleans. The father withheld his consent. The young lady was very indignant. Her father entertained some gentlemen friends at his house and gave a handsome supper. In the midst of the meal they heard a tremendous noise in the room above them. It sounded as if some one were overturning all the furniture. The host rose hastily and went up to see what was the matter. His daughter was lying squarely on her back in the middle of the floor, pounding it with her heels and small pieces of furniture she held in her hands. He asked her what was the matter and she replied that she wished to go to New Orleans. He told her to stop her noise, that she could not go. He went back down to his guests, and in ten minutes the noise was resumed worse than ever. He went up to his daughter's room and again found her beating the floor. "You can go to New Orleans," he exclaimed, angrily, "and you can start tonight." Thus the young lady carried her point.

William Waldorf Astor.

It is doubtful if a more unpretentious man could be found in town than William Waldorf Astor, the son of countless millions, the writer of books, maker of plays, and general politician. Not long since he wandered into Delmonico's for his daily lunch in the wake of Mr. Billy Deutch, who once made a quarter of a million of dollars playing baccarat and dropped it all in subsequent speculations in oil. Mr. Deutch is at present under the weather financially; he has not made any money recently, and he says it with a degree of force, vigor, enthusiasm, and profanity that leaves nothing to be desired but blue smoke. Mr. Deutch walked into the café of Delmonico's the day in question, with his hands thrust into his pockets, a big cigar gripped in the corner of his mouth, and his hat on the back of his head. He threw himself into a chair and began a noisy discussion with a friend half across the room, emphasizing his remarks by thumping the table noisily with his fist. He succeeded in about four seconds in permeating the entire establishment to such an extent that the old-timers felt like stuffing cotton in their ears and praying for silence. Meanwhile Mr. Astor sank quietly and unostentatiously in an obscure corner, drew a red-covered book of science, printed in French, from his pocket, and fell to reading it with entire absorption. His broad and muscular shoulders were bent forward and his massive and thoughtful face put on a look of perplexity as he followed the text. After a moment the waiter touched him politely on the shoulder, and the millionaire, realizing where he was, started, ordered what looked like an Irish stew and probably was, with another name. Ate it at intervals between his reading, drank ice water for a beverage, paid his modest check, gave the waiter a modest fee, and quietly withdrew, while Mr. Billy Deutch continued to pound the tables and air his opinions on horse races, oil, the stock market, gambling, and kindred subjects.—*New York Sun.*

September's Fire Loss.

The fire record for September is encouraging, as compared with most of the months of this fiery year. Nearly $8,000,000 worth of property was burned up, to be sure, but that is a pleasant contrast to July's $14,000,000. Compared with September of previous years the showing is not quite so good, the September loss last year being $6,500,000; but that was a trifle less than the average for the month. Canada suffered to a greater extent than usual. That country had fourteen large fires during September, representing an aggregate loss of $1,540,000, and leaving $6,397,900 to be borne by the United States. The largest fire of the month was that of the Page candy establishment in Chicago, which reached $400,000. The fire record for the year so far, as compared with a similar period of last year, is as follows:

	1886.	1887.
January	$12,000,000	$11,550,000
February	6,500,000	7,500,000
March	10,650,000	10,450,000
April	8,000,000	11,750,000
May	7,000,000	11,489,500
June	9,750,000	10,182,100
July	10,000,000	14,006,500
August	13,000,000	8,317,500
September	6,500,000	7,937,900
Total	$83,400,000	$93,183,500

It will be seen that 1887 is still nearly $10,000,000 ahead of 1886, though the last two months have somewhat reduced the unfavorable increase. From the insurance men's standpoint the last month is considered a fairly good one, the loss ratio having been rather below the average.

Fair and Mackay.

Reno *Gazette:* John Mackay is reported to have told some friends in Virginia City that he did not seek Fair for assistance, but the offer came voluntarily from Fair. Mackay tells it this way: "I met him coming along the street, and he says: 'John, I think you are distressed, and if you are, I've got five millions you can have if you like and let by-gones go.' I accepted the offer, and Jim would have to kick me all over the bank before I could be made to think he wasn't a pretty good fellow."

It is a pleasure to recommend a good article, one which we know will give satisfaction and good service. The "Garland Stoves and Ranges" are undoubtedly the best that can be produced, while their truly artistic features win favorable comment wherever they are seen. We are sorry to say that they are closely imitated. Our readers should bear this in mind.

KASKINE

(THE NEW QUININE)

More Strongly Vouched For Than Any Other Drug of Modern Times.

A POWERFUL TONIC

that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

THE MOST SCIENTIFIC and SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine.

Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army, and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years."

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

KASKINE CO., 54 Warren-st., New York.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.

S. S. Ems, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1 p. m.
S. S. Elder, Saturday, Oct. 15, 3 p. m.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 7:30 a. m.
S. S. Fulda, Saturday, Oct. 22, 9:30 a. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.
S. S. Elbe, Saturday, Oct. 29, 3 p. m.

Safety, speed, comfort, unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $55 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee at	*8 p m
Daily for G'd Haven, Muskegon, G'd Rapids at	*7 p m
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at	8 p m
For Escanaba, etc., Tues., Wed., and Fri at	8 p m
For Green Bay City, etc., Mon. and Tues. at	8 p m
For Fayette, Jacksonport, Bailey's Harbor, Tuesday at	8 p m

Office and docks foot Michigan-av. *Sunday excepted.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For maps, time tables, sleeping-car berths, through tickets, apply at city offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee & Oconomowoc	b 8.00 am	a 7.00 am
Milwaukee	b11.30 am	b 4.00 pm
Milwaukee	a 3.00 pm	a 1.15 pm
Milwaukee	b 5.00 pm	b10.30 am
Milwaukee & Oconomowoc	a10.30 pm	b 7.00 pm
Milwaukee & Oconomowoc	a 7.30 pm	a 9.30 am
Waukesha	b 8.00 am	a 7.00 am
Waukesha	b11.30 am	a 1.15 pm
Waukesha	a 3.00 pm	b 4.00 pm
Waukesha	b 5.00 pm	b 7.00 pm
Racine	c10.30 pm	b10.30 am
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b11.30 am	b 4.00 pm
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 8.00 am	b 6.25 am
Racine	b 5.00 pm	a 7.00 pm
Racine	a 7.30 pm	b10.30 am
Elgin & Rockford	a 3.00 pm	a 1.15 pm
Elgin & Rockford	b 8.30 am	a 2.15 pm
Elgin & Rockford	a12.05 pm	b 5.50 pm
Elgin	b 4.00 pm	b 7.35 am
Elgin	b 5.15 pm	b 8.25 am
Elgin	b 6.20 pm	a 7.10 am
Elgin, Sunday only	a10.40 pm	10.25 am
Rockford	4.00 pm	
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Aberdeen	b 8.00 am	b10.30 pm
	a 7.30 pm	a 9.30 am
Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco	a10.30 pm	a 7.10 am
	a12.05 pm	a 7.10 am
Clinton & Dubuque	a10.40 pm	a 2.15 pm
Clinton & Dubuque	b12.05 pm	a 7.10 am
Madison, Beloit, Janesville & Mineral Point	c10.40 pm	b 2.15 pm
	b11.30 am	b 2.15 pm
Madison & Janesville	b12.05 pm	b 7.00 pm
Madison	b 3.00 pm	b 7.00 pm
Appleton, Green Bay, Iron Mountain & Menominee	c10.30 pm	c 7.00 am
	b11.30 am	b 7.00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh & Berlin	a10.30 pm	a 7.00 am
Mason City, Algona, Canton, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, Chamberlain, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11.30 am	b 4.00 pm
	a12.05 pm	a 7.00 am
	c10.30 pm	a 7.10 am
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Wolsey, Aberdeen, etc.	b11.30 am	a 2.15 pm
	c10.40 pm	b 7.00 pm
	b11.30 am	b 7.00 pm
	a12.05 pm	a 2.15 pm
	c10.40 pm	d 7.00 am

aDaily. bDaily except Sunday. cDaily except Saturday. dDaily except Monday.

Burlington Route C. B. & Q. R. R.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

For tickets and Sleeping-Car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station, on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

The only line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Topeka, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to St. Joseph, Atchison, and Kansas City.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8.30 am	*7.30 am
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator	† 8.45 am	†6.50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11.00 am	†2.50 pm
Council Bluffs	†11.50 am	†2.15 pm
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka	*12.30 pm	* 2.00 pm
Denver & Omaha	*12.30 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City & Mexico	*12.30 pm	* 2.00 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4.00 pm	†10.35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4.50 pm	†10.35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 7.25 pm	†10.25 pm
Sioux City	†10.00 pm	†6.35 am
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver, and California	*10.30 pm	* 6.55 am
Kansas City and Atchison	*10.30 pm	* 6.20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday.

The 11.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 84 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8.00 am	*6.25 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	* 8.00 pm	7.05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 4.15 pm	†10.50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 4.15 pm	7.05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5.15 pm	8.15 am

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Time Tables, showing full movements of all Trains, Maps, Sleeping-Car Reservations, and other information, apply at ticket offices, No. 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, No. 23 Fifth-av., and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, and Council Bluffs	§12.00 m	[illegible]
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	§10.30 pm	
	* 8.30 am	
	§12.00 m	
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§10.30 pm	
	§12.00 m	
	§10.30 pm	
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10.15 am	
	* 4.15 pm	
Rockford & Elgin	*11.30 pm	
Rockford	* 7.15 am	
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, Ashland, and Duluth	§ 9.00 am	
	§ 5.00 pm	
Huron, Pierre, Winona, Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§10.35 pm	
	§ 9.00 am	
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9.00 pm	
	* 9.20 am	
	* 4.30 pm	
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8.00 am	
	x8.30 am	
Milwaukee Limited	*11.30 am	
	† 3.00 pm	
	§ 7.30 pm	
Waukesha, Racine Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8.00 am	
	x8.30 am	
	*11.30 am	
	* 3.00 pm	
	§ 5.00 pm	
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay	§11.30 pm	
Oskosh, Neenah & Appleton	* 9.05 pm	
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 3.00 pm	
Ripon, Green Lake and Princeton	* 9.05 pm	
	*11.30 am	
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	* 9.05 pm	
Dixon, Sterling & Clinton	§10.30 pm	
	* 3.45 pm	
Lake Geneva	* 8.00 am	
	* 3.05 am	
	* 5.15 pm	
	* 4.15 pm	

§Daily. *Daily, ex. Sunday. xSunday only. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad.

The new route from Chicago to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line running trains through by daylight. Palace-chair cars on day trains. The only line running Mann boudoir cars. Palace sleeping-cars and combination buffet and smoking cars on night trains to the above points. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 129 Randolph-st., Sherman House Block, Grand Pacific, Palmer House, Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Day Express	*7.30 am	[illegible]
Waterloo and Des Moines Day Express	*7.30 am	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Des Moines Night Express	*7.30 pm	[illegible]
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*7.30 pm	[illegible]
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*5.15 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ill. & S. W. Local	† 8.00 am	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12.30 pm	
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	*12.30 pm	
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12.30 pm	
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12.30 pm	
Peoria Express	† 1.00 pm	
Peru Accommodation	† 5.00 pm	
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10.30 pm	
Kansas City & Leavenworth Night Express	‡11.00 pm	
St. Joseph & Atchison Night Ex.	‡11.00 pm	
Peoria Night Express	‡11.00 pm	
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10.30 pm	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 4.00 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10.30 pm	
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 4.00 pm	
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10.30 pm	
Waukesha Short Line	a 8.30 am	
Waukesha Short Line	a 3.00 pm	
Waukesha Short Line	a 5.00 pm	
Waukesha Short Line	a 6.30 pm	
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 4.00 pm	
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 4.00 pm	
Ashland, Lake Superior	a10.30 pm	
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 4.00 pm	
	b 8.30 am	

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., 109 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	§ 8.40 am	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 3.30 pm	
Cairo & New Orleans Express	§ 8.40 am	
New Orleans fast Express	§ 3.30 pm	
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	† 3.30 pm	
Pontiac & Springfield Express	† 2.50 pm	
Gilman Passenger	† 4.45 pm	
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	† 4.35 pm	
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	‡11.00 pm	
	‡10.00 pm	

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only, except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8.25 am	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	§ 9.00 pm	
Kansas City Cannon-Ball Train	§ 1.00 pm	
Essex Accommodation	§ 4.30 pm	

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

Passengers for St. Louis, Springfield, Jacksonville, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Kansas City, the South and West go via this route.

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M. Mexico, Ariz., & Col. Fast Ex.	§ 1.00 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	§11.20 pm	
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8.45 am	
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§ 9.00 pm	
	§11.20 pm	

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer, and Tremont Hotels.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9.10 am	[illegible]
Do Night Express	§ 8.00 pm	

EASTERN.

Michigan Central, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Chicago—Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line) Nos. 4 & 11	† 6.50 am	[illegible]
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	* 9.00 am	
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3.10 pm	
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	† 4.40 pm	
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	§ 8.15 pm	
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	* 9.10 pm	
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9.00 am	
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	*3.55 pm	
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	† 9.10 pm	

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket Offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9.05 am	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	§ 3.25 pm	
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8.15 pm	
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4.35 pm	
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12.00 m	
	† 5.30 pm	
	† 6.25 pm	
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1.15 pm	

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7.25 am	[illegible]
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 8.50 am	
Limited New York & Boston	* 5.30 pm	
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 5.30 pm	
Night Express (via Old Road)	§11.30 pm	
Goshen & Old Road Accom'da'n	* 4.05 pm	
New York & Boston Fast Ex.		

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Trains leave Twenty-second-st. 10 minutes later.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	* 8.30 am	[illegible]
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 6.05 pm	
Wash'gton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	§ 6.05 pm	
Wheeling Express	§ 3.30 pm	
Baltimore & Philadelp'a Express	*11.40 pm	

*Daily.

All trains run via Washington. No extra fare is charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 3.30 pm runs through to Washington in 24 hours.

Pennsylvania Lines.

C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle" Route—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	[illegible]
Night Express (daily)	8.30 pm	
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	
Fast Line (daily)	3.15 pm	
Limited Express (daily)	5.00 pm	
Eastern Express (daily)	8.15 pm	

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address E. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Express	† 7.45 pm	[illegible]
New York & Boston Limited	† 4.00 pm	
Local Express	† 7.45 am	
Philadelphia Express	† 4.00 pm	
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 7.45 am	
Kouts Accommodation	† 6.00 am	
Hammond Accommodation	† 4.20 pm	
Jamestown & Buffalo	† 4.00 pm	

†Daily. *Except Sunday.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 109 and 222 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3.10 pm	[illegible]
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 9.05 pm	7.35 am

§Daily.

WA[illegible]

TRIBUNE [illegible]

ARCHER-AV., 22[illegible]
COTTAGE GROVE-[illegible]
HALSTED-ST., South
INDIANA-AV., 303[illegible]
STATE-ST., 361
STATE-ST., 2724
STATE-ST., 3160
STATE-ST., 3640
TWENTY-SECOND-[illegible]
THIRTY-FIRST-ST.
WENTWORTH-AV.
WABASH-AV., 1558
ASHLAND-AV., South
BLUE ISLAND-AV.
HALSTED-ST., South
HARRISON-ST., West
INDIANA-ST., West
JACKSON-ST., West
LAKE-ST., West
MADISON-ST., West
MILWAUKEE-AV.
OGDEN-AV., 581
TWELFTH-ST., West
VAN BUREN-ST.
WESTERN-AV., 175
CHICAGO-AV.
CLARK-ST., North
LINCOLN-AV., 224
LINCOLN-AV., 420
LINCOLN-AV., 729
ENGLEWOOD—Cor.
EVANSTON—George
HYDE PARK
LAKE VIEW
RAVENSWOOD
UNION STOCK-YARDS

LOST

$25 REWARD [illegible]

SITUAT[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED [illegible]

WANTED [illegible]

BOARDING [illegible]

WANTS { WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Lausman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Boger, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—R. C. Nehls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 2724—F. List.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 128—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100—southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1558, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shauer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 878, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—Helmich's Pharmacy.
HARRISON-ST., West, 895—Rice & Schaefer.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 849—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—F. A. Lyneman, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 186, southwest cor. Halsted—Geo. F. Wissack.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Co.
MADISON-ST., West 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 583, }
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 581—Fred D. Pierce, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles E. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—Geo. F. Busse, Druggist.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD FOR RETURN TO THIS OFfice of lady's gold watch, hunting case, with name E. J. C. on inside.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER, PACKER, or assistant by a reliable, active man. Good recommendations; moderate wages. X 83, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AUCTIONEER WOULD like engagement; no objection leaving city. Y 78, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls as cook and second work; North Side preferred. Address 381 North State-st., side entrance, third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR SECond work. 135 Twenty-fourth-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NORwegian girl to do general housework for old couple or a small private family. Call at 117 North Centre-av., corner of Erie.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER WISHES one or two families to sew for by the week. E 60, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING thoroughly competent, reliable, and well-trained servants of all nationalities, with first-class city references, for the West, North, and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IF YOU WANT servants call at Mrs. Storms', 3108 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO HELP IN OLD WELL paying office; also one in flour and feed store; $600 required. 152 La Salle-st., Room 14.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO INTRODUCE THE patent ink-erasing pencil; $100 and expenses to live, energetic workers, or 200 per cent profit; patent June 28, 1887. Monroe Eraser Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—A GOOD ACTIVE SALESMAN IN OUR retail department; good position to right party; only those experienced in the crockery and glassware trade will answer. Apply by letter, giving full particulars BLAIR & ANDRES CO., 354 and 356 East Water-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—TRAVELING LUMBER SALESMAN—A first-class and experienced man to travel in Kansas and Nebraska to sell yellow pine. Address for today S. F. CARTER, Palmer House.

BOYS.

WANTED—STRONG BOY USED TO WORK. THE Bon-Bon, 137 State-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—BAKER—A GOOD BREAD BAKER with steady habits can find steady work the year round; will pay car fare here. For particulars write to ROBT. S. BROWN, National Bakery, 609 Shawnee-st., Leavenworth, Kas.

WANTED—A LITHOGRAPHIC COLOR PROVER; a good, steady situation to a strictly first-class man. Apply to GIES & CO., Lithographers and Printers, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BELT-LACER. APply to Superintendent Pullman Car-Works, Pullman, Ills.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CHICAGO LABOR EXCHANGE—Organized to aid employers in procuring help and employes in securing work in every business and calling of life. The company's aim is to deal in the higher class of help only, leaving common laborers and domestics to local agencies. We solicit orders and applications from towns contributary to Chicago. H. T. Harvey, President; A. A. Barber, Secretary; Geo. W. Imes, Treasurer. Associated offices, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Kansas City. Room 18, 225 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—LIVE MEN CAN MAKE FROM $40 to $190 per week introducing the new patent ink-erasing pencil; territory free to good men; 35 cents by mail to any one desiring to investigate; write for circulars and terms. Monroe Eraser Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—TO SELL RUGS, wringers, clocks, albums, bibles, lace curtains, work baskets, etc.; new goods, big line, low prices, big commissions. References required. Keystone Co., 150 La Salle-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—INSTALLMENT trade; a rare chance for good men with good references. C. F. ADAMS, 159 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN LOCATED OUTside of leading cities (salary to suitable party $100 monthly) to represent in his locality an old N. Y. house; references. Supt. Mfg. House, Lock-Box 1585, N. Y.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER FOR WIDOWER; small family, light work, pleasant home in quiet town; must be refined, intelligent, good-natured, and kind to children. Good references given and required. Address, stating qualifications, etc., F 27, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—GOOD GIRLS, ALL nationalities, for first-class private families; good wages. 41 Locust-st., near Sedgwick.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

278 CHESTNUT-ST.—FURNISHED PARLOR and other rooms, with or without board.

334 INDIANA-ST.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS finely furnished; day board.

A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS and board in one of the most desirable residences on North Side; everything in family is first-class; early application desirable. References required. Address V 96, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE.

1559 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM TO rent, with board.

HOTELS.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms $2 to $3 per week, 50c and 75c per night.

SHELBURNE—PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL, CHIcago-av., near State-st.—Board $6 to $10; day-board, $4.50 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND COMFORTABLE HOME BY A young man in a private Jewish family; South Side only. Address E 59, Tribune office.

BOARD MEMBERSHIPS.

WANTED—A MEMBERSHIP ON CHICAGO Board of Trade in exchange for 160 acres land. Address X 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THE 16-ROOM STONE FRONT RESIdence, 2408 Wabash-av., in excellent condition. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT DWELLing, No. 264 Michigan-av., 14 rooms, containing all modern improvements. Apply to J. M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$40—NEW AND ELEGANT 9-ROOM brown stone front houses, Rhodes-av., just south of Thirty-first-st.; open; go and see them. GEO. J. TITUS, owner, 172 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1259 MICHIGAN-AV., VERY DESIRAble 3-story and basement stone-front dwelling, with brick barn in rear. House has range, furnace, laundry, and all modern improvements. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$30 A MONTH—16 ROOMS—3-STORY and basement mansard roof brick dwelling, 3 rooms deep; nice brick barn; house is in first-class repair; south front; on Adams-st., 1 block west of Ogden-av. This will make a first-class boarding-house; in good neighborhood and offered $25 a month less than we have ever got for it. T. B. BOYD, R. 3, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—94 DE KALB-ST.—ELEGANT TWO-story stone-front residence; 7 rooms in good order; $35. J. V. A. WEAVER, Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front houses, 655 and 663 West Adams-st. JOHN A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 9-ROOM HOUSE ON Washington-boulevard; $50 till May. MARTIN LEWIS, Room 19, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT STONE front residence fronting Jefferson Park; newly papered and painted; good barn. JACKSON, 157 Washington-st., Room 25.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, 316 La Salle-av., with barn in a desirable locality. Inquire at 314 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—NORTHEAST CORNER OF ST. CLAIR and Ohio-sts., pleasant nine-room private residence with all modern conveniences. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—400 NORTH STATE-ST., A HANDSOME 3-story and cellar house, finished in hardwood; has furnaces, laundry, stationary washstands, and all modern improvements. Will be rented very low to May 1. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE AND WELL ARRANGED 14-room house 386 Ontario-st. Will be put in first-class order; private family only. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—A 9-ROOM HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE, CONvenient to State-st. cable-cars, on Fifty-first-st., east of State; pleasant neighborhood; furniture, including supply of hard coal for winter, for sale. Address X Z 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEAR 50TH-ST., ON ILLINOIS CENtral Road, modern 10-room house, No. 24 Madison Park, at $42 per month. Apply at No. 41 in park or to J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st.; office hours 11 to 12:30.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building; fire-proof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at room 305.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT OF 4 ROOMS. 157 East Van Buren-st. All modern improvements.

TO RENT—$14 FLAT, 24 GRANT-ST.—4 ROOMS, second floor; near park and cable road. M. PORTER, 14 Grant-st.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN WHO TAKE Drexel-boulevard or I. C. R. R. trains, we have two choice flats convenient to above and cable at low rent. Particulars Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$10 PER MONTH, ONE FLAT, 497 S. Western-av.
$15 per month, 7 rooms, 529 S. Western-av.
$10 per month, one flat, 1153 Grenshaw-st.
$10 per month, one flat, 1163 Fillmore-st.
$10 per month, one flat, 1188 Harvard-st.
Inquire 540 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—734 W. WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO OF the finest flats on the West Side; all conveniences; separate entrances. Call for particulars. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—LOWER FLAT, 4 ROOMS AND BATHroom, now vacant, $15; can be seen today. 307 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE 4 ROOM FLATS, 1091 West Harrison-st.; bath-room, range, etc.; reasonable rent. Call at Flat E, or at 115 Dearborn-st., Room 80.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLATS ON THE first, second and third floors at $55 and $60 each, in St. Benedict Apartment Building, northeast corner Cass-st. and Chicago-av. These choice apartments are within easy walking distance of the business centre, in the best neighborhood on the North Side. Rooms all light and handsome; ash and garbage chutes from each kitchen, wood mantels, steam heat, excellent janitor service, separate laundry, etc. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE
MARQUETTE AND CHARLEVOIX,
corner Rush and Ohio-sts.
These buildings have elevators, janitors, telephones, hot water, etc., and the flats are all light, convenient, and commodious.
J. W. HOWELL, 332 Opera-House Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS AT THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. AND JACKson-st., elegant rooms overlooking lake; one large and suitable for party of gentlemen. Flat 15.

TO RENT—AT CHICAGO HOTEL, 156 SOUTH Clark-st., new rooms by the week from $1.75 to $3.00.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS PARTLY FURNISHED FOR housekeeping. 108-110 North State-st., top floor, left hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, during the encampment, and permanent for winter; we have registered with us the leading select families and best private boarding-houses throughout the city; those who post no cards and do no advertising only through our agency, which is fast growing in public favor; we direct and introduce you for rooms or board and rooms to any part of the city free of charge, thus saving you much time, besides locating you to your taste in a popular and direct business way. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Renting Agency, Room 9 Adams Express Building.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—TWO NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms for the winter at $10 and $12 per month; each suitable for two gents; first-class board; at 19 35th-st., cor. Lake-av., one block from depot or cable cars.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—A NEW EIGHT-STORY BUILDING, 233 and 235 Jackson-st., near Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale store; size 50x82¼ feet; passenger and freight elevators, steam heating, etc. Very desirable for wholesale business. CHARLES GOODMAN, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH—LARGE BRICK store. No. 437 South Western-av.

TO RENT—VERY LOW TO MAY 1ST—STORE No. 165 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STORE, SOUTH OF 39TH-ST., ON Cottage Grove-av.; also corner basement for plumber. Call at Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORE 218 WEST ADAMS-ST.; good chance for boot and shoe or hardware dealer. Room 11, 149 La Salle-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES IN THE FIREproof Counselman Building, n. w. cor. La Salle and Jackson-sts.; two rapid running elevators, steam heat, and fireplaces; electric lights; $15, $18, and $20. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Agents, Telephone 435. 183 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE OR LIVING ROOMS 58 STATE-st. Inquire in shoe store.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, SEVeral offices. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—UNDER HALF-PRICE NOW, SOME good offices and rooms at 167 Washington-st. DAVID WILLIAMS, 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—PART OF FIRST FLOOR (1,200 TO 1,500 square feet) and storage room in basement in wholesale district, near Marshall Field & Co.'s new store; steam heat, nice office, vault, elevator, etc. To a desirable party a very low rent will be made. Possession at once or Jan. 1. Address "H," Carrier 51, city.

TO RENT—THE LARGE WELL-LIGHTED BASEment under Giles Bros.' store, southeast corner State and Washington-sts. Will give long lease at moderate rent to first-class tenant. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board. We are having a good demand of transient, and those wanting to settle down for winter and preferring to rent through our well-established and well-patronized agency. We also have a good demand for furnished houses and flats wanted to rent. Call on the Renting Agency, Room 9, Adams Express Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, A bed-room and a sitting-room in private family where he can find accommodations to keep two young dogs; any part of city; best of references. Address E 68, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME 7-ROOM SECOND floor flat, Washington-boulevard, near Carpenter, new and elegantly furnished, latest modern style; $850 takes entire contents; goods cost $2,300; bills to show; rent $45 a month. ATWATER & CO., Room 9 Adams Express Building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LARGE STOVE, BASEburner, self-feeder, anti-gas; suitable for office, school, or church, or a large room of any kind; nearly new. Apply at Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

STORAGE.

CHAS. F. KEELER, CHICAGO STORAGE WAREhouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—60,000 feet light, airy space for furniture, pianos, etc.; low rates; advances made. Telephone 801.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875; for storage of household goods; private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb 1871. Tel. 4579.

WANTED—STORAGE—80X100 OR 100 FEET square on first floor suitable for storing threshing machinery and farm engines. Address 30 North Clark-st., Room 1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$6,500—BRICK DWELLING, KITCHEN and diningroom on parlor floor; lot 26x125 east front, 2 blocks from Ill. Central depot and near cable cars on Greenwood-av., near 43d-st. House is octagon front, stone trimmings, mansard roof. Has good barn. Will sell the furniture at a low figure if wanted. Has every modern convenience and is in first-class repair. Owner going to California. Some one will get a great bargain. House is 23x70 feet. 11 large, nice rooms (possession at once).

$6,300—Octagon stone front, all modern new dwellings, kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor; has ten rooms; house just being completed; lot 180 feet deep, east front on Ellis-av., near 42d-st., near Ill. Central depot.

$4,800—Octagon front 2-story and basement brick dwelling, every modern improvement; lot 25x125; south front; on 41st-st., near cable cars; good barn.

$6,500—Brick dwelling built in flats of 5 and 6 rooms each; lot 25x100; on Rush-st., near Chicago-av. This house ought to sell, as it will pay a good interest on the money and is growing property; first-class location; rented now for $50 a month; was rented in the middle of the summer; can be used as a dwelling or in flats.

$5,00—New brick dwelling; diningroom and kitchen on parlor floor; 9 good rooms, all modern conveniences; built two years ago; in good repair; 21½x60 ft.; lot 21½x125; on Robey-st., just north of Harrison. Look at this.

$3,000—Brick dwelling of 8 rooms, built in flats of 4 rooms each, corner of Johnson-st., near 18th; lot 25x100.

$10,500—An elegant modern brick dwelling, 12 rooms, fine barn, and lot 40x130 feet to alley. This is a corner on Park-av. just west of Union Park; ought to sell; cheap.

$5,000—A splendid double brick dwelling, every modern improvement, of 18 rooms, lot 53x150 feet to alley, good barn, clear title; on 5th-st. in Springfield, Ill., 2 blocks from Public Square. Will put this in and pay $5,000 cash for a modern house and lot in Chicago or business property.
T. B. BOYD, Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—NEW AND ELEGANT 9-ROOM brownstone front houses; terms to suit, monthly, annual, or cash; on Rhodes-av., just south of 31st-st., near 31st-st. Illinois Central Railroad station, cable and cross-line cars. Open; go and see them. GEO. J. TITUS, owner, 172 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—78 AND 80 ABERDEEN-ST., CORNER of Morgan-place, near Adams-st., 50x135, with two houses and a cottage, will be sold cheap. Call on OWNER, 307 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A new, first-class brick flat building, 373 Claremont-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts.; two stories, modern conveniences, large lot; small monthly payments received; rented $480 per year; price $5,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. COR. Washington and Dearborn-sts.
385 Schiller-st., a modern stone front, near Potter Palmer's residence.
585 La Salle-av., modern house; plan and particulars at our office.
Two first-class residences, Goethe-st., near Lake Shore drive; possession to either can be had at once.
Modern residence, Cleveland-av. near Belden, with lot 30x200.
Modern Dearborn-av. residence, $17,000.
Dearborn-av. cor. residence, all modern, only $15,000.
Hundreds of N. Side residences from $5,000 to $25,000.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN CHOICE LOTS NEAR depot at South Englewood.
500 LOTS DIRT CHEAP.
Less than auction prices for 30 days; $150 upward.
WORTH DOUBLE THAT AMOUNT.
50 NEW HOUSES TO BE BUILT.
Trees, sidewalks, schools, churches, low fares, frequent trains, high, dry lots almost given away; best lots for price in Cook County. Call for plats and free rides on S. DELAMATER, 56 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
80 acres at southwest corner 55th-st. boulevard and Ashland-av.; will be sold under market price, and we believe is the cheapest acre tract in that vicinity; has half a mile east front on Ashland-av.; street-cars are already in operation to its north line, and sewer and water are laid to its north line also. BOGUE & HOYT, Room 1, Second Floor, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—35-ACRE TRACT—At southwest corner 12th-st. and Central-av., a handsome land, only quarter of a mile away from Wisconsin Central suburban line, and is an inviting tract for permanent investment or immediate subdivision and sale. BOGUE & HOYT, Room 1, Second Floor, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECURE A BARGAIN; THE BEST investment is 62d-st. lots at $150, $10 cash and $5 monthly; 6 cents fare. WILSON P. CONOVER, Room 44, 234 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200—HALF INTEREST IN A 50-FT. lot, stock of groceries worth $500; frame store, 9-room dwelling over real estate office; meat markets in the building; good cottage of 5 rooms; whole property rents now for $80 per month; subject to $1,750 mortgage; this is a great bargain for some one; in Englewood. T. B. BOYD, R. 3, 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—POSITIVELY SACRIFICED! TO close out remaining lots at once in our subdivision between 44th and 45th-sts., we have just reduced prices below market value on Evans, Langley, Champlain, and St. Lawrence-avs. and 44th-st. Call early and secure a cheap lot. Also bargains throughout Hyde Park in business and residence property. CRONKRITE & FOUKE, Corner Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—ACRES—ACRES—
9 acres on Addison-av., N. Side.
33 acres Sulzer-st., near Lincoln-av.
32 acres on Lake Shore, near Rogers Park.
80 acres 67th-st., South Side, $800 per acre.
57 acres 67th-st., near Ill. Central R. R.
10 acres near Cheltenham Beach.
43 acres at River Park depot; a bargain.
E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$10,000—480 ACRES IMPROVED farm, all fenced and cross fenced; 300 acres under cultivation; 100 acres plowed; 200 acres good pasture and meadow; 180 acres of splendid timber; running and lasting stream of water through it; 4 wells and 3 springs of lasting water; 20 acres of the finest orchard in Southern Illinois, paid over $2,200 last year off the fruit; 3 miles from Tonti, Marion County, Illinois, near the crossing of the Ohio & Mississippi and Illinois Central Railroads; will put in all stock, farm implements, and furniture complete in the house at $10,000. There are 51 head of cattle, 40 hogs, and 8 horses—in fact, everything complete with the farm. Will loan $5,000 at 7 per cent on the farm. Might take city property, clear, at cash price.

$110 an acre—110 acres, a splendid farm, 20 miles from Chicago, adjoining the corporation of Arlington Heights on the N. W. R. R.; there is not a better piece of land in Cook County; good house, barn, and other outbuildings; every acre under fence and cultivation; half mile from depot; this farm is worth $150 per acre to any man to sell it at once; will take $110 per acre; this will suit you.

$10 per acre—800 acres, half mile from depot, Starke County, Ind., 75 miles from Chicago; here is as good a piece of rich farm land as can be found in Indiana or Illinois; it is all under barb-wire fence; no other improvement, but it is rich, dry land, and cuts about two tons of hay per acre; every acre can be plowed if desired, but for a stock farm it can't be beat; one-half or all cash down; if you are looking for a good piece of land for one-third its value, this is it.

$400—½ or all cash, 40 acres of splendid rich, dry land, about half in good timber, fronts on the public road, 75 miles from Chicago; Starke County, Indiana; ¼-mile from depot.

$75 per acre—A splendid rich farm, 160 acres, 16 miles s. w. of Chicago, in Town of Lyons, Cook Co., Illinois; every acre under cultivation; 7-room dwelling, barns, orchard, 25 acres of timber, lasting water; this property is cheap.

$12 per acre—225 acres improved farm, 6 miles from depot; Jefferson County, Illinois; 80 acres under good fence and cultivation, balance in good timber and pasture; lasting running water, rich, rolling farm land, good bearing orchard, 6-room frame house, stone foundation, good granary, log barn, and other outbuildings; this is a good farm and ought to sell at once; 80 miles from St. Louis; good and clear title; stock and implements at low price.
T. B. BOYD, Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ACRE farm in Harper County, Kas., and hotel in Manning, Ia., for stock of general merchandise. Address Box 48, Ransom, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID 9-ROOM DWELLing, stone basement, south front, on Maple-st., near Stewart-av., in Englewood; lot 50x160; good barn; house has all modern improvements and in perfect order; near street and cable cars. Price $7,000; $2,000 mortgage 3 years to run; will take the equity in a good improved farm from 100 to 160 acres. Must be clear. T. B. BOYD, R. 3, 128 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A HERD OF SEVEN REGIStered Jersey cattle. Printed pedigrees on application. What have you? O. W. CONNOR, Wabash, Ind.

FINANCIAL.

AS OUR LOANS ARE MADE WITHOUT COMmission, and at lower interest than can be obtained from brokers and loan agents, it is to the interest of those who wish to borrow money on their furniture, pianos, notes, houses, etc., to call before borrowing elsewhere. Money always ready, and loans made in any sums without delay. Call at 95 Clark-st., Room 9 Reaper Block.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st.
Capital.......$500,000.00
Additional liability of Stockholders.......500,000.00
Interest paid on deposits from day of receipt for full months. Accounts solicited.
D. H. TOLMAN, President. F. E. JENNISON, Cashier.

CHICAGO MONEY TO LOAN—WE HAVE special facilities for making building loans. Money in bank; loans quickly made at low rates. KNOTT & LEWIS, 99 Randolph-st.

J. S. NORTON, ATTORNEY, 832 OPERA-HOUSE Block, has money in band to loan at current rates on real estate in Chicago and vicinity.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 6 and 7 per cent; or building loans also. D. S. PLACE & CO., 1 5 La Salle-st. (basement).

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL-ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 2 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

REAL-ESTATE LOANS AT LOWEST RATES. I. BAUMGARTL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

SIX PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL estate; building loans made; no delay. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. DE VILLERS & BIGGER, LAWYERS, 167 WASHington-st., Rooms 24 and 25—Advice free; civil and criminal business promptly and confidentially transacted; examination of abstracts a specialty.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTRACTIVE STYLES IN HALLET & DAVIS, Emerson, and Kimball pianos, and Kimball organs are displayed at our warerooms, and sold at reasonable prices and on favorable terms. Old instruments taken in exchange. New pianos to rent. Several second-hand pianos, suitable for beginners, from $50 to $75. Also others of standard make from $125 to $175, on easy payments. Pianos tuned and repaired. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

ACKNOWLEDGED FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY REspect, the SHONINGER PIANO. Perfect in tone, action, and design of case. Buy direct from manufacturer. Save one profit. Cash or time. New upright pianos to rent or exchanged. B. SHONINGER & CO., 215 State-st. cor. Adams.

ADAM SCHAAF UPRIGHT PIANOS—AN HONest made piano at a low price; seven-year warrantee given with each piano sold; terms cash or small installments to suit customers, or to rent with privilege of purchasing. Warerooms, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

A FINE CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO FOR sale cheap, cash or time. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BIG BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT WHEELOCK & CO.'S, 143 Wabash-av.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SON'S PIANOS ARE the most durable made; walnut, rosewood, and mahogany cases; prices low; terms easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL—A Dunham & Sons' square piano, 7⅓ octaves, with stool and cover. Address X 51, Tribune office.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT; RENTals (part or all) applied on purchase; a few second-hand pianos at your own price; we want the room for new goods. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

KRANICH & BACH PIANOS: LARGE STOCK of beautiful uprights just received; pianos to rent; $3, $4, and $5. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., one flight.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.—Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos, Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

SQUARE PIANOS, ALL MAKES, AT $50, $75 TO $125 each; easy payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

THE CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANO, CASH or easy payments, at the manufacturer's Chicago branch, 143 Wabash-av. Pianos to rent.

$4 AND $5 A MONTH—TO RENT NEW UPRIGHT pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

25 UPRIGHT PIANOS OF VARIOUS MAKES, slightly used, can be purchased on $5 monthly payments until paid; prices lowest in city. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GROCERY AND MARKET TODAY FOR $650 that's worth fully $1,500; elegant living rooms, splendid horse and wagon; fixtures alone worth $755, stock worth $800; all for $650. See it! See it! Bound to sell today. Apply to CONDRON, 182 South Clark, Room 13.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN COMBINING CAPITAL and energy wanted in each important commercial centre to take exclusive control of an established specialty of rapid sale; large profit and no competition. Address F. L. P. & CO., Opera-House Building, Chicago.

A NO. 1 SELLING ARTICLE PATENTED MARCH 29, '87, at suitable price; good chance for any one with some capital; experiments not necessary; please call between 12 and 2 p. m. at 191 Ontario-st., rear.

A GREAT SACRIFICE—RESTAURANT MAKING $250 monthly; ¼ interest $1,000; sickness reason for selling. LIVINGSTON, 79 Dearborn-st.

DRUG STORE WANTED—A GOOD DRUG STORE on the West Side, Madison or Van Buren-st. preferred; communication confidential. W 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE—ONE OF THE NICest and best paying cigar stores on W. Madison-st.; will sell the stock, fixtures, and lease that is paid up until May next for $1,600; this is doing a good business and in good location. Call and investigate. T. B. BOYD, Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING business, known as The Shonk Tin Printing Co., 286 Loomis-st., Chicago, with plant, fixtures, and machinery used for the manufacture of iron and brass show-cards; a very good opportunity. Address Shonk Tin Printing Co.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED MONEY-making general store at Rapid City, D. T.; stock all new and invoices about $10,000.00, consisting principally of dry goods and groceries; reason for selling, death of senior proprietor. Address J. S. ROBERTSON, Administrator, St. Paul, Minn., or J. L. SPAYDE, Rapid City, D. T.

FOR SALE—A LARGE TILE FACTORY, WELL equipped, including a farm of 82 acres joining the City of Pontiac; convenient to three railroads; will sell on reasonable terms or trade for choice property or Western lands. H. C. BRUNER, Pontiac, Ill.

GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS ABILITY, WHO can furnish from $2,000 to $5,000, to take an interest in a manufacturing business paying large profits; to the right party liberal inducements will be offered; only those meaning business and having the necessary amount need address F 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS MANAGER with capital, to take control of the United States on the new chemical ink-erasing pencil; erases ink in two seconds, without abrasion of paper; patent issued June 28, 1887; sales already over $1,000 per month. Address R. M. SWINBURNE, 209 Main-st., La Crosse, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FINE BOY FOR ADOPTION; CALL AT ONCE. 371 West Monroe-st.

MASSAGE AND SWEDISH MOVEMENTS Room 38, fourth floor, 75 East Madison-st.

MRS. NOBLE, NO. 22½ WEST MADISON-ST., third flat, cures corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED FREIGHT—THE FOLlowing unclaimed freight will be sold to pay charges, as provided by law, unless the same are paid, at public auction, Monday, October 24, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Central Warehouse, corner of Rush and Kinzie-sts. Chicago, Oct. 7, 1887. WILLIAM R. MANIERRE, Proprietor.

Atwood Suspender Co., 1 box; Amer. Fire Torpedo Co., 2 boxes; Adrian & Champlin, machinery; H. Bowers, 1 box; F. I. Briggs, 1 box; F. E. Becklen & Co., 3 boxes; Mrs. W. H. Briggs, 1 box; A. Brecker, 2 boxes; Benjamin & Fisher, 1 box; James A. Brainard, 1 box; G. W. Baker, 1 cart; Bostelman & W., 1 box; J. E. Bosier, 16 bdls.; G. W. Bodine, stoneware; Meyer, Bumgostine & Co., 1 cab; Chic. Lamp & Vise Co., 2 vises; Chic. Lumber Co., 1 box; W. C. Chase, 11 cases; Peter Collins, 53 brls; F. F. C., 1 brl.; Chic. Cotton & Batting Co., 1 bale; A. I. Coyle, 1 box; Wm. Cubbett, 1 box; C. W. Crary & Son, 1 bar; S. A. Ceduguest, 1 box; Crescent Glass Works, 24 boxes; Mrs. Emilia Dictl, 1 sewing machine; A. E. Palen, 2 stands, 1 box; John Dwide, 1 box; D. G. Evans & Co., 1 chest; C. H. Eikmayer & Co., 1 box; Electric Soap Co., pails; Mrs. M. Fruitt, 1 sewing machine; M. B. Fuller & Co., 5 crates; W. Falkenberg, bureau and washstand; D. W. Forrest, 1 keg; Gutta Percha Rubber Mfg. Co., 1 bdle; Globe Mfg. Co., machinery; S. Gillis, h. h. goods; H. Goldstein, furniture; Charles Giffords, 1 box; Hiram Sibley & Co., 1 box; Gouger, Oliver & Co., 4 bdls; O. Gawvans, 1 can; John Goetell, castings; Gould & Austin, 1 bdl.; Miss Kate Hill, box and chair; Taylor Hair, 1 box; I. L. Hammond, 1 box; M. I. Hall, 4 boxes; Hunt Bros., 1 box; Hudson, Snyder & Co., 1 keg; A. M. Harrington, 1 box; Haben Bros., furniture; A. Heller & Co., 2 bdls; Holl Bros., drums; A. Hunter & Co., 1 box; Miss Kate Hubbard, h. h. goods; P. H. Herron, 1 box; L. Halpe, 1 brl.; W. H. Krouskup, 1 box; L. Krictcuser, 1 box; Klewer Bros., 1 brl.; Ills. Chemical Works, 1 box; P. Kelley, 1 box; I. E. Kirkwood, 1 box; John Q. A. Kimball, 1 box; Krigerman & Co., 1 brl.; John Jacobus, h. h. goods; Johnson & Ellerson, 2 tables; I. C. Jeffery, h. h. goods; H. D. Kelley, 4 pkgs.; John Keogh, chairs; C. J. Johnson & Co., 45 crates; J. E. Kirkendall, 1 box; L. Karter & Co., 30 bdls; stepladders; J. T. Mathews & Co., 1 bdl.; Mrs. J. Minehart, 1 box; James K. Lake, 1 keg; A. L. McDonald, 1 box; Robert A. Little, 1 box; Meyer Bumgostine, 1 box; Elisha Miller, h. h. goods; J. T. Lloid Jr., 12 boxes; J. B. Matlers, 2 crates; Marks Bros., 1 box; Mrs. Eliza Leriche, 1 stool; Merritt Fruit Co., 5 brls.; Meyer, Bumgostine & Co., 1 cap; Lindell & Coldberg, 1 box; F. Mayer & Co., 10 brls.; Mrs. Kate Mongavin, h. h. goods; Phillipson Decorating Co., 1 bdl.; George Piefno, 1 box; M. Oestenricher, 1 box; John Olney, h. h. goods; W. W. Stove Repair Co., castings; Porth Mfg. Co., 1 brl.; L. A. Ravan & Co., 2 boxes; W. I. Roth, 1 box; C. Reese, 1 box; B. F. Parmelee, h. h. goods; W. D. Bushing & Co., 5 boxes; J. H. Robinson, 2 boxes; T. B. Seavey, 1 crate; H. Schaller, 2 boxes; Standard Publishing Company, 1 box; L. H. Thomas, 1 box; Mrs. S. A. Tubbs, 1 box; L. H. Thombs, 1 box; Thorley Food Co., 1 barrel; L. H. Thomas, 101 boxes; Sperry Electric Light Co., 1 crate; Sceets Mfg. Co., 2 boxes; H. Smith & Co., 1 box; Tousig & Co., 1 box; Simon & Co., 1 box; John F. Thomas, chairs; E. B. Striegnitz, 41 pkgs; F. C. Tilton, 1 stove; Woven Coil Fture Co., 1 bdle; Southwick Bros., 1 box; S. Stone & Co., 4 odls; P. C. Togelius, 5 bdls; James Wallace, 2 boxes; E. M. Vanderlip, 2 boxes; Wing & Son, 1 piano; Wheeler Chemical Works, 5 crates; O. I. Ward, 58 pkgs; Western Supply Co., 8 sewing machines; U. S. Rocking Grate Bar Co., 2 bars; Macliks Vandergast, h h goods; Hoffman Bros., 1 box; Mrs. M. Higgins, h h goods; Geo. Barker, 10 brls; Perrine, Payson & Co., paints; Geo. Kuhnen, 2 brls; John Rouch, h h goods; Miss Elizabeth Hepey, h h goods.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—ATTENTION—WE WILL PAY $100 per month and expenses to good, live men to act as general agents for the new chemical ink-erasing pencil; patented June 28, 1887; territory free; write immediately. Monroe Eraser Co., La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR AN ARTICLE WHICH sells in every saloon. Keystone Company, 150 La Salle-st.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL GENERAL NURsery stock for one of the oldest and best known firms in the country. Honorable and steady employment for capable, energetic men. Apply at once. Address Drawer 285, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS—YOU CAN MAKE MONEY SELLING luminous door plates. Address E. J. BROWN, 795 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR A NEW ARTIcle that astonishes everybody. Mrs. H. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD FAMILY carriage team, 16¼ hands high, sound, gentle, and city broke; will sell together or separate, or exchange for horse 15¾ hands. REID, 111 Adams-st., Telephone 881 and 8083.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND GOOD-WILL OF a livery stable having one of the best locations in the city. Address Z 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TEAM AND CARRIAGE—A FINE carriage team, stylish, sound, and reliable, bay Morgans; will drive single or double. Also coupe, rockaway, and harness, nearly new. Inquire at barn, 2119 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—PONY, CART, AND HARNESS AT A bargain. 882 Washington-boulevard.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES AND BOILERS—WE MANUFACTURE twenty sizes and styles of engines and boilers from two to twenty-five horse power, both high and low pressure, suitable for every purpose where cheap and reliable power is required. Send for free list. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—5 OIL TANKS, SIX BY SIXTEEN feet, very strong; double riveted; price low. A vertical gothic frame, upright, low pressure, 24x36 steam engine. W. M. McGREGOR & CO., 53 and 55 South Clinton-st., city.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—400 TONS OF VERY FINE TIMOTHY hay at Momence, Ill. Address B. F. HOLLEY.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of Catherine Meehan, daughter of Patrick Meehan and Mary Meehan, his wife, formerly of Durmgur, County of Louth, in Ireland, or of the legal representatives of the said Catherine Meehan, she or they will hear of something to their advantage by applying to Chambers, Bruce & McNab of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, solicitors. Any person who can give any information concerning the present whereabouts of the said Catherine Meehan is requested to communicate at once with the said Chambers, Bruce & McNab at their said address.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—LADIES, SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON the face, arms, and neck removed and the roots instantly killed by the electric needle process, leaving no trace; positively the only remedy which permanently destroys this humiliating blemish. MRS. DR. GABRIEL, 321 La Salle-av., near Chicago-av.

PERSONAL—PREPARE FOR THE COLD weather by having your windows caulked by DYER & RICE, 2913 Emerald-av.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY ON SOUTH SIDE, WELL QUALified to give lessons on piano, would like pupils. Address B 89, Tribune office.

FRENCH VERBS RAPIDLY LEARNED BY SIMple rules, 50 cents. Address 714 Englewood-av., Englewood, Ill.

LESSONS IN PAINTING ON PORCELAIN, IN OIL and water colors, pastel and crayon drawing, sketching from nature in oil and waters colors. Apply to INSTITUTE OF OUR LADY, Washington Heights, Ill.

ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN FINEST STONE quarries in the U. S. for $15,000; rare chance; solid investment. LIVINGSTON, 79 Dearborn-st.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. We graduate thoroughly trained stenographers. Business firms supplied experienced amanuenses. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

VOICE BUILDING, STUTTERING, FOREIGN accent, and other impediments corrected; also instruction in elocution. ELOCUTIONIST, 146 State-st., Room 5, Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE—CONSULT MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., near Madison, on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits, and when to invest or sell real estate; always at home.

IF YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE CALL ON ME, the most experienced and reliable clairvoyant; I tell you the past, present, and future, give advice in love and law and law suits, bring separated together, and help with Egyptian sympathies. LUCIA BROWN, Doctress, first floor, 468 North Wells-st. No sign on door.

LOUISE BENNETT, CLAIRVOYANT, 161 SOUTH Clark-st., Room 12, second flight front.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS FORTUNE TELLER clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in love marriage, divorce, business, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc. Consult Mme. Joy; she will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1. 445 West Madison, northwest corner Throop-st., now Waverly-place, third floor.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

R. D., 289 SOUTH CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHest price for cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HOSPITALS.

DOCTRESS MUELLER, 691 MONROE-ST.—GOOD home for ladies during confinement; skillful; confidential; terms reasonable; adopts infants.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

SCORING "BILL" VILAS.

This Is Not a Personal Government and He Ought Not to Have Said It Was.

New York *World* (Dem.): In his remarks following the speech of President Cleveland at Milwaukee Postmaster-General Vilas said that the people of Wisconsin "profoundly feel the responsibility lying upon him to whose *personal keeping* are committed not only the sovereignty and dignity of the Nation but the weal or wo of 60,000,000 of their race and a limitless posterity."

With every allowance for the personal allegiance bordering upon flunkyism which the heads of departments are wont to manifest to their official creator, Gen. Vilas' allusion far oversteps the limit of manhood or democratic language. The "sovereignty and dignity" of this Nation are not committed to the "personal keeping" of any man. Much less are the "weal or wo of 60,000,000 of people" dependent upon their chief servant, a four-years President.

This is a Government of the people, by the people, for the people—not a government by "him." It was against the outworn assumption of the right of one man to rule that the founders of the Republic rebelled. This Government would live and move on in an orderly manner in all its functions if the President and his whole Cabinet should be stricken with paralysis tomorrow.

If Mr. Vilas had been a courtier addressing an autocratic ruler like the Czar of Russia or the Emperor of China he might have appropriately indulged in exaggerated speech and sycophantic praise. But as a Democrat, speaking of a President elected by the people to take charge of the Government for four years, his inflated style was out of place, and his adulation nauseating. It is sheer sycophancy to say that the "sovereignty and dignity of the Nation" and the "weal or wo" of 60,000,000 of people and their posterity are committed to the "personal keeping" of any President or any man living. Mr. Vilas ought to be ashamed of talking such nonsense. The people of the United States live under a Government of laws, not under the rule of a great Mogul or a Tycoon. The "sovereignty and dignity of the Nation" are in their own keeping, and the public officers they elect, from the Chief Executive down, are simply the agents they select by their free votes to make and execute the laws by which they are governed.

A REMINISCENCE OF SCOTT.

Not a Single Vote Influenced by His Electioneering Tour.

New York *World* (Dem.): In 1852 Gen. Winfield Scott made a tour through several of the States of the Union. The ostensible object of the journey was to locate the site of a Soldiers and Sailors' Home at the Blue Licks in Kentucky. The real object was to let the people of the country see the great General and to win their support for him in the election for President, Scott being the Whig candidate. He was accompanied, officially, by Gen. Wool and Surgeon-General Lawson; but he had been well coached by Horace Greeley and William H. Seward in the political portion of the show before he started.

At all the places he visited Gen. Scott was enthusiastically received and welcomed by great crowds of people. Wherever the train on which he traveled made a stop hundreds of persons gathered about the platform anxious for an opportunity to shake him by the hand. At the cities he visited there were receptions, extraordinary popular demonstrations and banquets, and the hand-shaking was relentlessly exacted. The General, who was not accustomed to judge of the real sentiments of a crowd, supposed from the magnitude of the demonstrations that his election to the Presidency was assured.

When the polls closed election-day Gen. Scott had carried but four States.

Scott received 42 electoral votes and Pierce received 254.

Gen. Scott did not know that the people flocked to see him because he held a distinguished position in the country and was a candidate for the Presidency. They were willing to do him honor and to gratify their own curiosity. He made very few mistakes on his trip, and his short speeches were by no means bad ones. The people received them with much favor. But when they went to the polls probably not a single vote was influenced by the General's electioneering tour.

How Mr. Hayes Looks.

New York Letter to Cincinnati *Enquirer:* In personal appearance ex-President R. B. Hayes retains in a remarkable degree the full vigor of mature manhood. He is here at the present time to attend a meeting of the Peabody Fund Trustees, and is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Fannie, a young lady of perhaps 18, in whom it is not difficult already to discern the womanly characteristics for which her mother was distinguished in the White House and in private life. President Hayes has permitted his grayish-sandy beard to grow to considerable length, but the ruddy hue of health in his light-complexioned cheeks prevents any appearance of the venerable on this account. His step is elastic, his eyes bright, and his manner full of quiet, courtly graces among his friends. It is entirely against his rule to submit to public interviews.

No Surprise in California.

Justice Field expressed surprise when he learned that Judge Hoffman had written an adverse opinion in the Railway Commission case. No one was surprised at the opinion that Justice Field wrote.—*San Francisco Post.*

Harvest Excursion.

The Great Rock Island Route (C., R. I. & P. Ry.) will sell Oct. 11 harvest excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip, to principal points in Kansas, Nebraska, Northwestern Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota—limit, thirty days from date of sale. For tickets, sleeping-car berths, or further information, call at ticket offices, 104 Clark street, corner of Washington, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, or at Van Buren street, or Clark and Twenty-second street depots.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

AN OLD-TIME METHODIST PREACHER JOINS THE CAMPBELLITES.

The Rev. F. M. Hayes Creates a Sensation in Peoria—An Aeronaut's Experiments with a Parachute at Galesburg—Two Attempts at Train-Wrecking in Eastern Illinois—An Indiana Gas-Well a Nuisance Because of the Noise It Makes.

A PREACHER'S CHANGE OF FAITH.—The Rev. F. M. Hayes of Onarga, a Methodist minister for thirteen years, who has preached in Mason, De Witt, McLean, Adams, and Iroquois Counties, and who has stood high in the Methodist denomination, yesterday morning preached at the Christian or Campbellite church in Peoria, made a confession of faith, and was immersed. Last evening he briefly gave his reasons for his change of faith.

NEW CORPORATIONS.—The Secretary of State has issued the following incorporation licenses:

The Low-Down Harvester Company of Chicago; capital, $600,000; incorporators, John W. Bennett, William H. Smith, and Marrena M. Hooton.

The Cosmos Mining & Smelting Company of Belleville; capital, $300,000; incorporators, W. N. Homer, D. J. Canty, and J. P. Chew.

The Noonan Cigar Company of Chicago; capital, $5,000; incorporators, Otto C. Schneider, August Rothe, and Adolph W. Waldmann.

The Silver King Mining Company of East St. Louis; capital $4,000,000; incorporators, H. D. O'Brien, John B. Lovington, and E. E. Rhodes.

The Workingmen's Loan Association of Peru, Ill.; capital $500,000; incorporators, William Beckmann, Heinrich Jager, Bernhardt Bierbrodt, Joseph Leonard, Johan Pottheff, Leonard Wagner, and Albert Lessmeister.

The Solid Granite Company of Chicago, to quarry and work in granit and stone in Wisconsin and elsewhere; capital $1,000,000; incorporators, Orrin S. Reed, William B. Lord, and Orlando M. Doty.

The Chicago Trust Company of Chicago, for the buying, selling, and exploitation of letters patent for inventions; incorporators: Robert H. McMundy, Charles S. Sullivan, and William S. Bates.

The Dry-Dock Company of Chicago filed a notice of the increase of the number of its directors from three to five.

EXPERIMENTS WITH A PARACHUTE AT GALESBURG.—The aeronaut Ned Hathaway made an experiment in Galesburg Saturday with a new kind of parachute. The balloon ascended 1,000 feet. The parachute was suspended just beneath the balloon and was kept expanded by a simple framework. All that was needed to loosen the parachute was a slight pull on a rope. The descent was made in thirty seconds, Hathaway striking upon his feet and escaping without injury. The appearance of the parachute as it descended was magnificent. It is claimed that the new parachute will greatly lessen the danger of descent.

A CONSIDERATE PICKPOCKET.—Oct. 1, while returning home from the Cleveland reception at Terre Haute, James H. Holmes of Chesterville had his pockets picked of $535 and some valuable papers. Saturday the thief returned the book and papers to Mr. Holmes through the mails, stating that he needed the money for his own use.

GALENA LOSES ONE OF HER CLERGYMEN.—The Rev. C. L. Arnold, late Professor of Greek in Griswold College, Davenport, Ia., and present rector of Grace Episcopal Church in Galena, has accepted a call to a large and influential parish at Wilmington, N. C., and will leave for there in a month.

ANOTHER BLOOMINGTON DOCTOR DEAD.—The fourth member of the McLean County Medical Association who has died in as many weeks was Dr. George W. Mason, who died Saturday afternoon in Bloomington from malignant diphtheria after a very short illness.

Indiana—Too Much Gas for the Public Good.

[*Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.*]

GREENTOWN'S GREAT GAS WELL.—The most powerful gas well in the State is believed to be that at Greentown, Howard County. Owing to the noise made by the escaping gas it was found necessary to close the public schools, and no services could be held in the churches. The big well is generally voted a nuisance in its present condition. The roar of the well can be heard eight miles away.

TWO ATTEMPTS AT TRAIN-WRECKING.—Thursday night an attempt was made to wreck the New York & St. Louis fast-mail train on the Vandalia Road, near Martinsville. A crowbar and a piece of wood were placed in a frog, but the engine and cars, owing to their great speed, passed over safely. Friday night the wreckers repeated their attempt at Long Point, a dozen miles further west. As the trains were late east and west a freight-train was sent over that part of the road on the time of the west-bound fast mail. The engineer discovered the obstruction in time to stop his train. It was found that a number of large oak fence posts had been tightly wedged between the rails. It was at this point some years ago that an express train was captured, the engineer, Milo Eames, murdered, and a futile attempt made to rob the Adams Express car.

REUNION AT BLUFFTON.—The fifth annual reunion of the Seventy-fifth and One Hundred and First Indiana Regiments closed at Bluffton Friday. There was a large attendance. The address of welcome by the Mayor was responded to by Capt. B. F. Williams of Wabash. Speeches were made by Judge Sailors of Huntington, Maj. Steele of Marion, Dr. Brady of Wabash, Isaac Hiatt of Noblesville, and others. Maj. McCole of Noblesville was chosen President for the coming year and Maj. Wainwright of the same city Secretary and Treasurer. The next meeting will be in Noblesville the first Wednesday and Thursday in October, 1888.

FIRE AT NORTH MANCHESTER.—Saturday a barn owned by Noah Garber near the fair grounds at North Manchester, was burned with contents, including a large quantity of grain and agricultural implements. A number of hogs perished. A tramp, it is supposed, fired the building. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $1,400.

SALOON AFFRAY IN MADISON.—In a saloon riot in Madison yesterday morning William Beranger was shot three times and James Tarp received eleven frightful stabs. John Cisco was also badly cut, but not as dangerously as the other two.

AN ELKHART STABBING CASE.—W. H. Levy, an Elkhart business-man, who stabbed Nelson Upham a short time ago, was discharged by the grand jury, that body claiming it could find no indictment against him, as the stabbing was done in self-defense.

GAS AT AMBOY IN GREAT QUANTITY.—Gas was found at Amboy Saturday with pressure and flow that place it among the first in Indiana.

Iowa—King Corn Abdicates.

[*Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.*]

THE SIOUX CITY JUBILEE CLOSED.—The Sioux City corn palace jubilee closed Saturday night, the Executive Committee of the association having decided not to extend the jubilee this week, as was planned. It began to rain late Friday night and a drizzling rain fell nearly all day. The streets were sloppy and the parades could not be carried out. Nevertheless every train coming in was loaded with people, and there were not less than 15,000 visitors in town. The corn palace was thronged with visitors all day. Cummings County, Nebraska, was awarded the prize for the best agricultural exhibition. The corn palace has been an enterprise as successful as it was novel. It is estimated that during the week more than 170,000 strangers have visited Sioux City.

DUBUQUE STEAMBOATMEN AROUSED.—The raft boat Jennie Hayes, belonging to the bankrupt Matt Clark Transportation Company, has been fined by the Surveyor of Customs of Dubuque to the extent of $1,180 for various violations of the navigation laws. One of these violations is that her name is not painted on the stern; another that she has not the requisit number of life-preservers and life-boats; also, that the papers issued to her officers by the Government were not properly exposed, etc. The boat had already been attached and libeled by creditors for more than she is worth, but if these fines hold good they must first be paid. The attorney for the company protests against their imposition as unjust and arbitrary. The matter has occasioned great excitement among steamboat owners, many of whom are said to be liable to similar fines.

PROTECTION FOR RAILROAD MEN.—A mass-meeting held in Dubuque Sunday was addressed by L. S. Coffin, one of the Iowa Railway Commissioners, who spoke in behalf of the railway employés and against the policy of railway companies in compelling their men to work seven days a week, using the old and murderous hand-brake on freight-trains, and failing to provide cars with proper life-saving appliances. Mr. Coffin urged the importance of asking the Legislature to take action on these matters. It was resolved to take steps toward securing proper legislation on the subject.

DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILROAD.—In the Dubuque District Court Saturday, in the case of Miller, administrator, versus the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad, the plaintiff was awarded $8,000 damages for the death of Edward Miller on that road a year ago. He was a tracklayer employed by the company, and by the spreading of the rails the car on which he was riding was overturned, crushing him to death.

SCOTT COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—The Scott County Republican Convention Saturday nominated a county ticket and passed resolutions favoring a non-partisan judiciary. No nominations were made for State Representatives.

NOMINATIONS AT IOWA CITY.—The Republican County Convention at Iowa City nominated Dr. J. C. Shrader for Representative and a full county ticket.

Michigan—Incendiaries Burn a Court-House.

[*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*]

THE COURT-HOUSE IN BOYNE CITY BURNED.—The County Court-House at Boyne City, with all the county records, burned Saturday night. The safe had been left open. The fire was incendiary.

Kansas—Work of the Flames.

[*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*]

FIRE IN WICHITA.—A fire started Saturday in an old elevator in Wichita near the freight depot of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and destroyed the building and contents. The elevator had been used for some time as a warehouse, and within was stored furniture valued at $10,000, belonging to W. A. Arey. The loss is $25,000. The building was evidently set on fire by tramps sleeping there. Another warehouse was destroyed the night before in the same way.

Wisconsin—Investigating a Murder.

[*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*]

THE WAUKESHA MURDER.—The inquest at Waukesha in the case of the murdered man, Brown, resulted in a verdict that he came to his death from the effects of a gunshot wound caused by a person or persons to the jury unknown. There have been no arrests.

BOGUS "ENTERPRISE."

The Remarkable Feat of a St. Louis Newspaper.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The *Republican* of this city devoted two pages of its last Sunday's issue to what purported to be debates of the secret sessions of the G. A. R., just concluded in this city. It referred editorially to the matter in an article which said: "The *Republican* closes the Grand Army week with a most extraordinary feat of journalism." This "extraordinary feat of journalism" consisted in securing the report above referred to, in spite of precautions to prevent it.

The following letter from the official reporter of the G. A. R. is sufficiently explanatory:

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—[Editor of the Globe-Democrat.]—Your high-minded contemporary, the *Republican*, published what purported to be a verbatim report of the Grand Army Encampment, and, as I understand at this distance, claims to have gotten it by some sort of strategy or enterprise. By direction of the officers of the encampment the newspapers were given all they wished, and much more than they had space to print, during the busy days of the encampment. I was a member of the body, reported its proceedings, and early gave notice to the press that they could have whatever they wanted. The *Republican* has simply printed what I gave it, which press of matter compelled it to abstract or condense Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. This is newspaper enterprise, I suppose. I will be glad to give the correct proceedings verbatim and in full to any paper that desires to publish them. The Grand Army is on top, and has nothing to conceal. Yours,
J. L. BENNETT.

Retain the Tobacco Tax.

Philadelphia *Record:* It has been asserted by high-tariff organs that the Treasury would have been relieved of its embarrassments if Speaker Carlisle had consented to a repeal of the tobacco tax in the last Congress. This is a poor plea. A repeal of the tobacco tax would have reduced the surplus only to the amount of $27,000,000, and the high-tariff obstructionists on both sides of the House would agree to nothing of importance beyond this in the way of revenue reduction. They wanted to repeal the tobacco tax in order to prevent any interference with the taxes on raw materials and on articles of necessity. To that the advocates of a sound fiscal policy can never consent.

Besides, who can assert that a majority in the last Congress would have voted for a repeal of the tobacco tax, even if the rules of the House should have been suspended for that purpose? A good many moderate Republicans, who remember that the internal-revenue system is a part of the policy of their party, are opposed to interference with it. These Republicans have not abandoned their opinion that a better system of revenue could not be devised than that which taxes drink and smoke. They revolt at the proposition that the voluntary taxes which men pay for such injurious luxuries should be repealed in order to maintain taxes on raw materials and on necessaries of American households. When the question of abolishing the whisky and tobacco taxes shall be raised in the next Congress these Republicans will be heard from.

The organs of tariff extortion on necessaries have no warrant for the assertion that the Republicans in the next Congress can be mustered in a body for a repeal of the whisky and tobacco taxes. While this is the evident program of the party managers [like Pig-Iron Kelley], a good many of its members [especially in the West] will exercise the right of private judgment on the question.

Indians Preparing for an Uprising.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 7.—For some time the Government here has been in receipt of news rather disquieting in character regarding the Indians of the Northwest Territory, who are again showing signs of disaffection, more particularly along both sides of the international boundary line. Word has just been received here that points to a union of several disaffected tribes and half-breeds unless a junction is prevented. Advices from Rapid City say the Indians in that locality are committing serious depredations, burning barns and plundering wherever they can find anything to carry off. Several shots have been exchanged between the helpless settlers and Indians, resulting, so far as known, in the shooting of one Indian. Detachments of mounted police will be at once sent to the scene of the trouble, while reinforcements will patrol along the boundary-line to prevent a junction with American Indians there. The Government has been very reticent as to the actual state of affairs until now, and, in fact, has positively refused to give any information beyond stating that everything was moving along satisfactorily, as it did before the Riel rebellion in 1885. The escape of Deerfoot to United States territory has caused the Indians to regard the mounted police with less fear than they did previous to his escape. The little influence it formerly exercised is fast disappearing.

Enforcing the Sunday Law.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Oct. 7.—In the Hannibal Court of Common Pleas today E. J. Ohmer, proprietor of a hotel and restaurant, was fined $100 for selling cigars on Sunday, contrary to the State law prohibiting the sale of all articles of merchandise not of immediate necessity. For years the Sunday law has been inoperative here, and saloons, clothing stores, groceries, barber shops, and confectioneries have been open on Sunday as on other days. About two weeks ago the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union [who believe that the first day of the week is the holy Sabbath of the Bible, which it is not] began a movement aiming at Sunday closing in general, and the shutting up of all saloons in particular. Accordingly the Mayor issued a proclamation ordering the enforcement of the law. Strenuous opposition was made by those whose business was affected, and Ohmer's was selected as a test case. An appeal has been taken to the St. Louis Court of Appeals.

Virginia Republicans Confident of Victory.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 8.—A Republican Congressman informs a correspondent that the Republicans in the Fourth Congress District are better organized now than ever before, and that the leaders are confident of a sweeping victory in the fall election. He says that the Republicans will have sixty-seven members of the Lower House of the Legislature, which will, of course, give them a majority in that body. He also says that ex-Senator Mahone will take no active part in the canvass, and that only two speeches, outside of the candidates themselves, will be made by the Republicans. These two speeches will be delivered at Lunenburg Court-House and at Brunswick Court-House, which counties are considered a little doubtful. Capt. John S. Wise will speak at the former place and the Hon. Paul McCaull at the latter. He also says that the Republicans are losing strength in the black district, but gaining in the white districts.

A Large Man's Mistake.

A gentleman of very large rotundity,
Whose mind and body both seemed overwrought,
Whose visage indicated great profundity,
At least of fat, though not, perhaps, of thought,
Was seated in the mansion Presidential,
All in a cozy and secluded nook,
And with his secretary confidential
Was poring o'er the pages of a book.

Upon this gentleman of vast obesity,
Whose face would soon by many folks be sought,
There rested then the very sad necessity
Of talking much and wisely saying naught.
Cold facts he needed—few men could be needier—
For which he seemed to know just where to look;
He delved within the trusty cyclopedia,
And muttered as he scanned that useful book:

"Not Pennsylvania; that is where the scrapple is;
Nor yet Ohio, Foraker's abode.
Ah, here it is! I'll tackle Indianapolis,
And you the other places on the road.
When we have got the figures and geography,
The names, statistics, industries, and such,
We'll trust them all to Benedict's typography,
And folks will wonder how I know so much."

As through the West this dignitary wandered on,
And held his glorious and triumphal way,
The gentle river of his speech meandered on,
Until it struck the rocks, to his dismay.
He saw his auditors, with merry scornfulness,
Hold weighty books, which they were looking through,
And then he said with most exceeding mournfulness,
"Why, they have got the cyclopedia, too!"
—*New York Sun.*

Nothing finer than Carl Upmann's Bouquet Cigars.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Judge Williamson will this morning listen to the motion of the defendants in the conspiracy case against Dr. St. John and Levi Dell for a change of venue and will set a time for the hearing of the case.

A man named John Florian, living at No. 239 Twenty-fifth place, was struck and killed late Saturday night by a freight-train on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Road at Twenty-ninth street and Stewart avenue.

Christ Peterson, who boards at No. 2112 Prairie avenue, was in the saloon at No. 469 South Clark street, kept by John and James Ryan, when a revolver was fired and a small bullet lodged in Peterson's right leg. His injuries were pronounced not serious. The police visited the place, but the inmates denied all knowledge of the affair. The house was raided and six women and five men were locked up at the armory.

The Nineteenth Illinois Infantry Veteran Club held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at its club-room, No. 104 Randolph street, President Stanger in the chair. It was decided to take no part in the International Encampment as the managers have failed to offer a prize for veteran organizations. A committee was appointed to arrange for a complimentary benefit to Miss Nora Christian, a young elocutionist who has appeared for the club on numerous occasions.

Mr. E. Claussenius, Vice-Consul for Austria-Hungary, has received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Vienna a copy of the "Export address Book," published by Mr. Richard Jacob of Vienna. It contains the advertisements of all principal and reliable firms in the many industries of the Austro-Hungarian Empire who export their wares, and furnishes valuable information as a book of reference to all importers. Mr. Claussenius says that the book is open to inspection at his office.

A prominent Southern Illinois politician, at one of the hotels yesterday, said regarding Judge Longenecker, whom he had just learned was the choice of the bar for State's Attorney: "Know him? I should think so. Why he used to be State's Attorney in Richland County, where I lived, and he was elected as a Republican, too, in a strong Democratic county. While he was State's Attorney he saved the county $100,000 on State bonds through his personal efforts. He stumped his district for Garfield and Arthur, and they wanted him to run for Congress, but he came to Chicago instead. I tell you, you fellows can't find any better man to elect than Longenecker."

Bloody Bout with Razors.

Yesterday afternoon the screams of a woman were heard from the upper story of No. 397 South Clark street, which was occupied by William Maxwell, alias Clark, a colored man, and his mistress, Jessie Ford, white. James Sanders, a colored dock laborer, who boarded in the house, ran into the house, and a moment later Sanders and Maxwell came down into the backyard.

"It's none of your business," said Maxwell.

"Well," responded Sanders, "don' you hit dat ar woman no mo'."

Maxwell slapped Sanders in the face and both men got out their razors.

The two men eyed each other for a minute and then grappled, the two sharp weapons flashing in the air. Sanders staggered back, saying, "I'se cut," and then jumped upon Maxwell and gave him a powerful slash across the head and into the neck. Maxwell ran to the Armory Police Station, where his wound was dressed. Sanders was found leaning on the fence in front of No. 397 Clark street, bleeding freely from a cut in the right side. Neither man was fatally hurt. The woman said that Maxwell had beaten her in the morning, and Sanders had interfered. Again he abused her in the afternoon, and the cutting was the result.

A Priest's Golden Jubilee.

The parishioners of the Jesuit Church on Twelfth street are making arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Rev. Father Alfred Damen. Nov. 20 the father will have been fifty years a priest, and probably there is not in the country a more widely-known Jesuit priest. He was in the missionary work a long time and achieved remarkable success. In Chicago his work is well known. He has erected on the Twelfth street property buildings costing large sums of money. Every effort will be made to make the celebration in his honor a notable one. The parishioners met at the Sodality Hall yesterday, John Garner, Chairman, and the principal parts of the celebration were decided upon. On the day Father Damen will himself celebrate solemn high mass at 10:30 a. m. In the afternoon William J. Onahan will probably address him and tender him gifts that will be given by the Married Men's Sodality, the Married Women's Sodality, the Young Men's Sodality, and the St. Vincent de Paul Society. There will then be a parade of all the sodalities in the city. The parishioners will erect in commemoration of the day either a hospital or school to cost about $60,000. The Rev. Father Higgins, William J. Onahan, M. Wallace, John Brennock, James A. Taylor, P. Hamill, John Adams, and John Garvey were made a committee to appoint Committees of Arrangements and Ways and Means. Each of these committees will consist of twenty-five ladies and twenty-five gentlemen of the parish. The committee will report next Sunday.

THE POPULATION THEORY OF WARDS.

Certain Other Points as Important as Equality of Population.

Some of the Aldermen seem disposed to place a strained interpretation on the clause of the redistricting law which provides that in dividing the city into wards the population of each shall be nearly equal. The exact words of the statute are: "In the formation of wards the population of each shall be as nearly equal and the wards shall be of *as compact and as contiguous territory as practicable.*" Now, according to this provision the idea of contiguity and compactness of territory is as important and desirable as equality of population. The Aldermen seem not to be aware of this fact. Equality of population is not made an essential feature of the redistricting ordinance. As far as practicable it may be made so. It is hardly practicable, however, to give 30,000 population, half aliens, in the Fourteenth Ward, with only 15,000 voters among them, the same representation in the City Council as 30,000 Americans in the Twelfth Ward having 6,000 voters. Nor does it seem practicable, as some Aldermen propose, to give the West Side fourteen wards and to give the North Side only four wards. The idea of compactness and contiguity of territory would not be carried out by such an arrangement surely. When the Aldermen talk about population they usually refer to the school-census figures taken last year. They accept these as absolutely correct. There is no guarantee whatever that they are so. They were not authorized by law. They were not taken according to law. The only census authorized by law in 1886 was the census of persons under 21 years of age with a view to the redistribution of the school fund. The fuller figures were taken merely to satisfy municipal curiosity, and there is no pretense that they are anything like accurate. They are merely an estimate. Moreover, this census was taken over a year and a half ago. There have been very material changes in the population since then.

A much fairer and more practical basis for redistricting is registration. This is made by precincts and is therefore an easier basis of calculation, and is a more correct one. It is desirable that the wards should be made of groups of precincts. The school census was made by school districts, the lines of which cut through precincts. If followed in the case of new ward boundaries it would lead to great confusion, and would probably necessitate a new division of the city into precincts by the Election Commissioners, at a very considerable cost to the taxpayers. There is no doubt, too, as to the correctness of the registration, or that it is a fair representation of those interested in municipal government. Nearly all the adults of foreign birth who are residents of Chicago have been in the country long enough to have become naturalized. The fact that they are not citizens indicates either hostility to our institutions or indifference as to the character of municipal and National government. But the population theorists would give these alien non-voters a direct representation the same as citizens, which is a gross outrage.

On the ground of practicability, too, the contributions of the various sections of the city to our municipal government ought to be taken into account in providing for representation in the principal municipal fiscal board. Yet the population theorists would give to a strip of territory in the outskirts of the city which contributes only a few thousand dollars to the city's support the same representation as districts that contribute half a million and more of revenue.

Those theorists are stretching the population section of the law too far. If they persist in it the Council will have to fall back on the census of 1880, which is the only legal and genuine one, and which will not be as satisfactory a basis as the theorists may think.

Another Lens for the Lick Observatory.

Boston *Herald:* The firm of Messrs. Alvan Clark & Sons of Cambridge, the world-famous telescope manufacturers, received from Europe last Saturday a lens in the rough for the telescope which the firm is making for the Lick Observatory in California. The lens is one of the largest, if not the largest, ever imported into this country, and it cost, in its present condition, about $4,000. It will probably take two years to finish, and, when it is completed and mounted, it will be the most powerful glass in the world. The order for this telescope was received nearly two years ago, and the glass was almost ready for mounting when the late Alvan Clark, who was at work on it one day, broke it by accident, delaying the work until another glass could be procured. The lens passed through the custom-house free of duty, as it is to be used for scientific purposes.

Fifteen Photographs in Three Styles, $2. Stevens' Gallery, McVicker's Theatre building.

12 cabinets, 2 panel photos, $2. Wilson, 289 State.

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

TWO LIFE-SAVING CREWS THAT DISGRACED THE SERVICE.

An Official Investigation of the City of Green Bay Disaster Shows that Six Lives Were Lost Through the Incompetency of the Life-Saving Crew—A Code of Signals Needed to Prevent Collisions at Sea—The Schooner George Is Safe—General Marine News.

Lieut. Rogers, Inspector of the Life-Saving Service on Lake Michigan, keenly feels the disgrace that was brought upon the service last week by the marked incompetency of the crews stationed at St. Joseph and South Haven. Since coming to the lakes, some three years ago, Lieut. Rogers has been an earnest and faithful worker, visiting the many stations in his district frequently, oftentimes encountering personal peril and hardship, and drilling the crews and inspecting their apparatus. The result of his unceasing labor is that the life-saving stations on Lake Michigan are better manned and better equipped today than at any time since the service was established. Consequently Lieut. Rogers was deeply chagrined when he read in the newspapers last week that almost an entire crew had been drowned within sight of the station at South Haven, and that at the same time the life-saving crew at St. Joseph had stood calmly on the shore and witnessed the sinking of another vessel and the loss of three lives. Immediately he went to the scene of the first disaster and held an investigation, returning to Chicago yesterday. He declines making any statement of the facts of the case until after his official report has been received at Washington, but from a brief conversation with him last evening and from a letter received from South Haven it is plain that the Lieutenant will recommend radical changes in the crew at South Haven, and possibly in the one at St. Joseph. His investigation developed the fact that as soon as the schr City of Green Bay struck the beach four miles south of the South Haven station the life-saving crew was on the beach eager to rescue the schooner's crew. Three times a line was fired toward the wreck, and each time the line parted within fifty feet of the mouth of the beach howitzer. Valuable time was consumed sending a man back to the station for a stronger line and the surfboat, and by the time they were ready for use the vessel had gone to pieces and her crew, with one exception, were drowned. Two fatal mistakes were made: If the crew had taken their lifeboat to the wreck with them instead of having to send back for it, all hands aboard of the vessel could have been safely taken off. The other mistake was a direct violation of the regulation which instructs keepers of stations to always take with them on going to a wreck an ordinary shot-line, such as was used, and a No. 9 line, which was the line a man was sent to the station for after the other failed. If this regulation had been complied with the chances are that a hawser could have been run out to the wreck and made fast and the men hauled ashore in the breeches-buoy long before the vessel went to pieces. These two fatal blunders cost six lives. They were occasioned by inexperience and the lack of judgment. A braver man than the keeper of the station never breathed. His courage was fully tested while he held a subordinate position in the Muskegon Life-Saving Crew, and it was because of his bravery and honesty of purpose there that he was recently given command of the crew at South Haven. The testimony of all who witnessed the breaking up of the City of Green Bay commends the keeper for his unflinching courage and censures only his lack of judgment. While the vessel was going to pieces and the shipwrecked crew were struggling for life in the foaming breakers, he unhesitatingly jumped into the surfboat and stood bravely at the helm while his men pulled out to the wreck. It was a noble effort to rescue the perishing, but it came too late to be of service to the living. In fact the entire crew showed their metal, with one single exception, Fletcher Stillson, who ranked next to the keeper, refused to remain at his post when the boat was ordered out a second time, and he was promptly dismissed from the service by Lieut. Rogers. John Brooks, a patrolman, has been placed in command of the station for the present. Today, Lieut. Rogers will go to St. Joseph and endeavor to find out why the life-saving crew at that port made no effort to rescue the crew of the schr Havana when that vessel sunk in full view of their station in broad daylight.

To Prevent Collisions at Sea.

Not long ago THE TRIBUNE published a set of fog signals to be used by steamers as a preventative of collisions at sea. The *Maritime Register*, in an article on this important topic, says: "What is needed is a marine signal that will diminish the chances of collision by indicating the course being steered by vessels during fogs. It is particularly important as regards steamships, which have increased enormously in size and speed as well as in numbers of late years. The present code of signals is exceedingly crude. One blast of the steam-whistle signifies an intention to pass to the right and two to the left. During fogs and snow-storms there is provided only one signal—a prolonged blast at intervals of not over two minutes. This is clearly inadequate. Imagine a steamer at sea, breasting a strong Northerly gale, the air opaque with driving snow, which deadens every sound but the noise of the waves and the howling of the wind through the rigging. The shrillest shriek or whistle could not be heard by a vessel half a mile distant coming down before the gale directly in the steamer's course. Assuming that the united speed of the two ships is thirty miles an hour, one minute will suffice to close the half-mile gap between them and bring them together. But even if heard, the sound would indicate only the presence of the steamer without giving any intimation of her direction. It would be a manifest improvement if she were required to make some pre-arranged signal which would plainly announce to all within hearing not merely her nearness, but how she is steering. By the recognized "Rule of the Road," a steamer must keep out of the way of all sailing vessels. Should there be any near they would gladly aid the steamer in this duty by giving her a wide berth. But they can only conjecture in what direction she is heading. She, in turn, can only guess their probable movements. The law provides that they shall sound the fog-horn once if on the starboard tack, twice for the port tack, and give three blasts if sailing with the wind abaft the beam. The last-named signal—three blasts of the fog-horn—is particularly confusing. It is given for any one of fifteen points of the compass, or for directions almost diametrically opposite. Judgment as to its intent, therefore, may be as far from the truth, in an emergency, as the East is from the West."

General Nautical Notes.

The schr Commerce discharged her cargo of grain at Sarnia and left there at 10 o'clock Saturday night.

Capt. Wm. Harwig, a well-known vessel man, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for grand larceny at Toledo. Capt. Harwig resided at Alma, Mich., and ruined himself with drink. Last spring, while his vessel was loading at Toledo, he entered a photograph gallery and stole $500 worth of instruments in order to realize money to satisfy a mortgage on his house.

Although not mentioned in the marine reports, the schr George passed Detroit, bound down, at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. This fact was not learned until yesterday, when THE TRIBUNE made inquiries at Detroit. So far as known all of the missing vessels that were on Lake Huron during the storm have been located. If a sunken vessel has been discovered off Thunder Bay it is probably the Van Valkenburg.

The barge Mentor, recently purchased by the Sault Ste. Marie Ferry Company, has been taken to the dock at Cleveland for repairs. She will be changed into a propeller, and operate on the St. Mary's River and vicinity for towing, lightering, and wrecking purposes. Her new equipment includes twin screws, driven by two high-pressure 15x16 engines, two steam derricks, and a large wrecking pump. She is expected to make ten miles per hour, and will be finished by the 15th.

As the September supplement of Inland Lloyds was issued some time after the Executive Committee overruled Manager Bates' decision and raised the rating of the steam-barge W. H. Wolf, it is a matter of comment that the name of the Wolf does not appear in the supplement. The meaning of this is, or at least appears to be, that Manager Bates refuses to be bulldragged by the insurance agents who placed the insurance on the Wolf. Up to the present time no mention has been made of the Wolf in any official document of Inland Lloyds.

There should be but one maximum cargo for any vessel; the midsummer load should be no larger than the cargo permissible during the fall season, and vessels should at all times be prepared for the worst. After every gale some captains report the weather to have been the worst in their experience; others report it as having been severe but not dangerous. This is because their craft were more or less heavily loaded, or were exposed to or sheltered from the gale. Experience at sea is not all chance; in these days of grasping avarice it is often the result of a choosing in which sailors have no voice. —*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

A rotten old tub called the Adriatic, a veritable coffin with sails, was bought by a Chicago junk dealer recently for $50 and sold to a Racine man for $200. He put some canvas on her and hired a crew to go after a cargo of wood and take their own chances of ever getting back. The very first trip the old box made she was dismasted. Now she has been laid up at Racine, and her owner says he is going to rebuild her—a sort of Saginaw rebuild, no doubt, consisting of a strake or two of plank, a roll of oakum, and a coat of red paint. It is morally a crime to tinker up these floating coffins. They make a few dollars for mercenary owners, but they also make widows and orphans of sailors' wives and children. Blessed be the legislature that rules unseaworthy craft off the seas.

Around the Lakes.

BAY CITY, Mich., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The new steam-barge Gogebic left last night for Duluth to load wheat. She will carry 70,000 bushels on her first trip down.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 9.—Wheat tonnage is in good demand and rates are strong at 7½ cents. Several charters, in all about 300,000 bushels at the Driving Park.

THE RAILROADS.

How the Government Was Robbed.

The testimony of Mr. John I. Blair before Pacific Commissioners Anderson and Littler as to the cost of the construction of the Sioux City & Pacific Road is not at all satisfactory. The stockholders, who do not appear to have been numerous, he said, enjoyed the profits of the contracts, and among them the amount of $4,640,720 was divided. The road is 102 miles long. The Government supplied $1,628,000 in bonds, and gave 41,236 acres of land. The money, of course, was a loan—or its equivalent, a guarantee—and subject to the same conditions as the obligations of the Central and Union Pacific to the Government.

Another bonded indebtedness of $1,600,000 underlies the Government mortgage, while the capital stock was placed at $1,800,000. Mr. Blair owned a large amount of the stock and superintended the work of construction. He said that the books setting forth the amounts paid to sub-contractors had unfortunately disappeared. He was in the habit of using his head to a large extent for a ledger. He knew of an issue of $1,321,000 in bonds, which were divided among the stockholders, but was unable to tell just how they were paid for.

The inference that will be drawn from Mr. Blair's testimony by a suspicious mind is that the Government's guaranteed bonds went in large part practically to greatly overpay the long-headed stockholders, who retained the profits of construction for themselves. As a director of the Northwestern Company he did not think the Government ought to ask that corporation more than $1,000,000 for the original claim of $1,628,000 and the accrued interest, which had amounted last July to more than as much more, or $1,855,094.29. And there is eleven years' more interest to pay. We are under the impression that the Government will be fortunate if it get even $1,000,000. But Mr. Blair ought to know.

An Important Link Supplied.

BRAZIL, Ind., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Evansville & Indianapolis managers have leased the Vandalia south branch from Brazil to Saline City, a distance of twenty miles, and run a passenger and a freight train each way daily, the passenger arriving here at 7:15 a. m. in time for connection with the Vandalia for the east and with the Chicago & Indiana Coal Road for the north. This branch is the connecting link between the latter and the Evansville & Indianapolis in the opening of a new route from Chicago to the gulf, via Evansville, on the Louisville & Nashville, or by river.

Slave Girls from China.

The City of Sydney yesterday brought $60,000 worth of Chinese girls to replenish the slave quarters of this city. There were forty women without certificates, and they are worth to their owners about $1,500 apiece. The importation of these wretched creatures is doubly and triply illegal. It is against the Chinese Restriction act, it is against the still older law prohibiting the immigration of women brought for immoral purposes. Their owners will find no serious difficulty in landing these costly chattels. A few dollars for witnesses, something more for a lawyer, and $17.50 apiece for court fees will settle the matter. For breaking one law that might seem high, but considering the number of statutes that have to be dynamited it is reasonable.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Proceedings of the Mormon Conference.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 9.—Yesterday was the third day of the Mormon Conference. Wilford Woodruff, President of the Twelve Apostles, read a long epistle referring to the state of the church and the Mormon people, and to the death of John Taylor, saying that the church is now in the hands of the twelve, which is supposed to mean they will not elect a President at this conference. The epistle is very long and interesting, and was devoted mainly to church affairs. He bears personal testimony to Joseph Smith transmitting to the apostles the keys of the priesthood and powers and ceremonies of the Latter-Day authority. The conference proceedings thus far have been of little interest.

A Clew to the Cause of Indian Troubles.

TUCSON, Ari., Oct. 9.—The United States grand jury, in session here, has discovered that organized cattle thieves have been stealing cattle from the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation during the last year. Several prominent citizens are implicated. The white men who stole the cattle changed the Indian brands into their own, which had been purposely made to closely resemble them. It is now thought much of the Indian troubles are due to this cattle stealing.

In Danger from Frost.

Cleveland *Leader:* It seems about time that the Jeffersonian simplicity feature of the Administration should be called in with the civil-service reform dodge. The political atmosphere is getting a little too frosty for thin things.

Baby in danger.—A cold and no Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price only 25 cents.

Sixteen finest photos $3. Brand's Studios.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 34, 103 Dearborn-st. Graceland and Calvary. Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BAKER—Friday, Oct. 7, of gastritis, Ambrose W. Baker, aged 42 years.

Funeral Monday, Oct. 10, at 2 p. m., from Postlewait's undertaking rooms, 267 Ogden-av., by carriag es to Forest Home.

CLAIR—Sunday, Oct. 9, at 3:30 p. m., William L., only son of Henry Clair, at Sturtevant House, New York City.

FLOOD—At 1156 Lexington-st., Oct. 9, Frances Beatrice, aged 9 months 7 days, beloved daughter of Capt. G. W. Flood and Nellie Squires.

Burial Tuesday at 10 o'clock from house.

A joy from our household is gone, a voice we loved is still. A place is vacant in our hearts which never can be filled. Happy infant, early blest, rest in peaceful slumbers; rest with your two sisters and two brothers, just lately gone before.

GROSSENHEIDER—Louis Grossenheider, aged 27 years.

Funeral Tuesday at 2 p. m. from late residence, 99 Twenty-ninth-st., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

HARTLEY—Edward F. Hartley, at his home, No. 56 South May-st., Sunday morning at 5 o'clock.

Notice of the funeral exercises to be given hereafter.

PETTIT—At the home of her daughter, No. 79 Thirty-third-st., of typhoid fever, Mrs. E. W. Pettit, aged 53 years.

Funeral at Delavan, Wis., today.

PENFIELD—Hon. I. Penfield, born Sept. 23, 1824, died Oct. 8, 1887, at Rantoul, Ill.

Funeral services at the family residence, 4 p. m., Oct. 9, 1887, by Rev. W. J. Schepeler.

Burial at Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 11.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL School for Girls at the Sherman House, Thursday, 10 a. m. The annual meeting will be held in the Methodist Church Block Wednesday, Oct. 13, at 10 a. m. and at 3 p. m.

THE SWEDISH CLUB WILL GIVE A "SEVA" and ball at Brand's Hall, corner Clark and Erie, Wednesday evening, in honor of the Swedish representatives of the Swedish army. The attendance is limited to 300 couples, and application for tickets must be made to some member of the club or at the drug store of L. Hesselroth, 107 Chicago-av., or at the office of N. Anderson, White Star Line, 54 South Clark-st.

THE SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION IN BEhalf of Waifs and Neglected Youth of the United States and Canada, will hold a three days' session in the Methodist Episcopal Church Block, commencing Friday, Oct. 14, at 10 a. m. Pastors of various churches are requested to appoint a committee of 4 (2 each) of ladies and gentlemen as delegate, to attend a meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the Social Room of the Y. M. C. A.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE 2D Ward Republican Club this evening at 8 o'clock, at Cottage Hall, 457 State-st. A full attendance is requested.

THE MORAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY MEETS at the Grand Pacific tomorrow (Oct. 11) at 2 p. m.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

THE WISCONSIN CONFERENCE.

APPLETON, Wis., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The morning session of the conference yesterday was mainly taken up with reports of committees and admitting members on trial. Bishop Fowler tried to get a motion through in the evening to cut down the representation in the General Conference, but it was voted down, and Dr. Raymond, W. P. Stowe, and S. Halsey were elected representatives. J. Faville extended the greetings of the Congregational churches of Wisconsin. Dr. M. S. Terry was transferred from the New York Conference to Wisconsin. A committee was appointed to purchase the Byron campgrounds in the southern portion of the State. The invitation of Racine to hold the next conference there was accepted.

The anniversary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was addressed by Dr. Thorburn. In the evening the educational anniversary was commemorated under direction of Dr. Raymond.

Today has been the principal day of the Methodist conference. A love feast was conducted by W. H. Sampson. Bishop Fowler preached in the morning before 1,500 people. In the afternoon ordination exercises were held, there being six candidates.

C., B. & Q. Trains to Military Encampment.

Leave Union Depot daily, from Oct. 3 to 20, inclusive, at 9 and 10:45 a. m., and at 1, 1:35, 2:10, 2:45, 3:20, 3:55, 4:30, 5:05, and 5:40 p. m. On Oct. 5, 8, and 11, additional trains will leave at 7 and 7:30 p. m. Round trip from Chicago, 20 cents; single fare, 10 cents. Tickets on sale at No. 211 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, Union Depot, Sixteenth street, Millard avenue, and at the Driving Park.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

30,000 Dollars'
—WORTH OF—
HANDKERCHIEFS
—AT—
Less than Import Cost.

We have just consummated the LARGEST purchase of HANDKERCHIEFS ever made by a retail house in this country at a GREAT LOSS to the Importer.

We will place the entire purchase on sale THIS WEEK, COMMENCING TODAY.

VALUES WILL BE FOUND UNPRECEDENTED.

WE ENUMERATE A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS:

Ladies' H. S. Printed Hdkfs., 5, 8, 10, 12½, and 15c. Worth from 12½ to 35c.

Gents' H. S. Printed Hdkfs. 12½ and 15c. Worth 25c and 30c.

Ladies' H. S. Colored Embroidered and Fancy H. S., 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. Worth from 50c to $1.50.

Gents' H. S. Pongee Silk Initial Hdkfs., Large Size, 50c each.

Gents' Large Size Pongee H. S. Revere Hdkfs. 50c each. Good value at 85c.

These are all NEW and PERFECT GOODS, THIS SEASON'S PATTERNS, and are well worthy the attention of our patrons who appreciate good value.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

"THE FAIR"
Announces for Tomorrow a Combination Sale of
Ladies' Muslin Underwear!
AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

GOWNS. Muslin, yoke of solid embd'y, ruffle on neck and sleeves, At 59c.

SKIRTS. Muslin, 6-inch emb'd flounce, good quality, cluster tucks above, At 59c.

CHEMISE. Muslin, square or circular yoke of embd'y, neck, sleeves, & yoke emb'd ruffle, At 59c.

DRAWERS. Heavy Muslin, emb'd edge and insertion between cluster of tucks, At 59c.

Wrappers AND Tea-Gowns.

Best Prints, Princesse back, Spanish flounce, warranted fast colors	75c
Belted "Hubbard" Wrapper, extra full skirt, with flounce	$1.23
Colored Cashmere Wrapper, Princesse back, knife plaited flounce, all colors	$4.69
Flannel Wrapper, Shirred and belted waist, all colors, Princesse or Hubbard styles	$5.45
Tea Gowns of Fine French Checks, loose front of choice plain material to match, worth $10.00	$6.95

We also offer for Monday a Choice Line of PILLOW SHAMS Extremely Cheap.

INFANTS' CLOAKS. Values Not Found Elsewhere.

Cashmere, Tan or Cream, Hubbard yoke, plaited back and front, puff sleeves	$2.69
Cream or tan Cashmere, deep cape of fine silk embd'y	$2.95
Cashmere, deep silk emb'd cape and skirt cream or fawn	$3.35
Fine Cashmere, 3 deep rows lattice-work embd'y on deep cape and skirt	$3.74
Cream or fawn Cashmere, extra deep cape, embd'y on cape and skirt six inches deep	$3.98

MEN'S FALL UNDERWEAR,
FULL REGULAR MADE.
A BIG SALE—$1.00 ALL AROUND!
1,000 Men's Heavy Balbriggan Shirts and Trousers ..... worth $2.00
1,200 Men's Super Merino Shirts and Drawers, 8 thread... worth 1.75
1,500 Men's Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers, special finish, worth 1.50
675 Men's Scarlet Fine Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth 1.50
ALL AT UNIFORM PRICE OF $1.00 PER GARMENT!
DON'T PASS THIS OPPORTUNITY, BUT CALL AT OUR BASEMENT SALESROOM.
CITY OF PARIS STORE, 100 State-st., cor. Washington.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dangerous Substitutes and Imitations are being offered under similar names. The genuine always bears the word "HORSFORD'S." Take no other.

LADIES!
Do your own Dyeing at home with PEERLESS DYES. They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—20 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages, or for Fastness of Colors, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by C. B. Wilson, Druggist, 285 West Madison, cor. Sangamon; Max Behrens, Pharmacist and Chemist, 557 W. Madison-st.; John P. Lee, Apothecary, 200 S. Halsted-st.; Edward Long, Druggist and Pharmacist, 458 Blue Island-av., cor. 18th-st.; C. M. Wemberger, Apothecary, 319 N. Wells-st., cor. Chicago-av.; Louis Lehman Prescription Druggist, 390 State-st., Chicago.

GOLD PENS Retailed at Manufacturers' prices, for 50c. Quality the best. Pens repointed for 50c. Can be sent and returned by mail. TRELEAVEN'S GOLD PEN MANY, 120 Washington St., Chicago, (opp. Court House.)

FOR PERFECT-FITTING
SHIRTS
AT REASONABLE PRICES, LEAVE ORDERS WITH
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.
Non-residents should leave measures for future orders.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL OPTICIANS 65 STATE STREET TRELEAVEN & SOL.
EYES TESTED AND GLASSES ADJUSTED. SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, EVERY STYLE AND PRICE, A SPECIALTY.

MEN'S GLOVES, HOSIERY, HANDK'FS, UNDERWEAR, NECKWEAR, COLLARS, CUFFS, SHIRTS, NIGHT-SHIRTS, SILK UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.,
Show unequaled varieties, embracing qualities and styles to suit all.
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